

DAILY REPORT

China

CONTENTS

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Holds Weekly Briefing	A 1
Reagan's 'Hot Spot' Proposal	A 1
NATO-Warsaw Pact Cooperation	A 1
NATO Defense Ministers Meet on Nuclear Planning	A 1
Interview With Former PRC Ambassador to UN	A 2
PRC Research Official Appraises UN Roles	A 4
World Bank Opens Mission Office in Beijing	A 4

UNITED STATES

PRC Opposes Jenkins Textile Bill, Amendment	B 1
U.S. Rejects Soviet Offer To Halt Siberian Radar	B 1
Johnson & Johnson Co President Visits Beijing	B 2
Yang Jingren Hosts Luncheon	B 2
Meets Zhang Jingfu	B 2

SOVIET UNION

USSR Friendship Delegation Leaders on PRC Visit	C 1
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NORTHEAST ASIA

Peng Zhen Meets With Japanese Industrialists	D 1
Armistice Commission Meets in Panmunjom	D 1
Yang Chengwu Delegation Returns From DPRK Visit	D 2
Beijing Radio Sees Relaxation of Tension in Korea	D 2
Mongolian Amity Delegation Visits Nei Monggol	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA 'Round-Up' on Vietnamization of Cambodia	E 1
Ji Pengfei Meets Hong Kong Businessman 26 Oct	E 1

SOUTH ASIA

Zhao Ziyang Article Views Ties With India	F 1
Pakistani President Comments on Meetings at UN	F 1
Geng Biao Meets Pakistani Trade Union Delegation	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on FRG Foreign Minister's Visit	G 1
Genscher Press Conference	G 1
Attends Memorandum Signing	G 1
Wu, Zhang at Genscher Banquet	G 2
PRC To Increase Technology Contacts With W. Europe	G 2
[CHINA DAILY 29 Oct]	
PRC, Swiss Experts Discuss Nuclear Technology	G 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Tunisia's Mzali Hosts Banquet for Tian Jiyun	I 1
CPC Delegation Ends Week-Long Visit to Zambia	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Further Reportage on Zhao Ziyang's Colombia Visit	J 1
Bogota Mayor Confers Title	J 1
Meets Foreign Diplomats	J 1
More Talks With Betancur	J 2
Cooperation Agreements Signed	J 2
Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet	J 3
Hu Yaobang Meets Guadalupe Communist Delegation	J 4
Public Health Delegation Ends Visit to Peru	J 4

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hu Yaobang Inspects Western Henan Mountain Areas	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Cadre-Masses Dialogue [29 Oct]	K 3
LIAOWANG on National Conference of Party Delegates [7 Oct]	K 4
LIAOWANG on Developing Science, Technology [7 Oct]	K 10
JINGJI RIBAO Views Grain Production Situation [19 Oct]	K 14
State Council Regulations on Conscription Work	K 18
Military Academies Urged To Promote Overseas Ties	K 27

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Xiang Nan Speaks at Fujian CPC Plenary Meeting	O 1
[FUJIAN RIBAO 15 Oct]	
Wan Shaofen Speaks at Jiangxi CPC Plenum	O 2
CHINA DAILY Reports Spies Sentenced in Shanghai [30 Oct]	O 3
Shanghai's Rui Xingwen Talks to College Students	O 3
Wang Fang Addresses Zhejiang University Students	O 4

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi Leaders Talk With University Students	P 1
Hunan Leaders Solicit College Students' Views	P 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Secretary Speaks on Party Work Style	Q 1
Sichuan Opens First Legal Training Class 14 Oct	Q 1
Sichuan Foreign Trade Director Outlines Progress	Q 1
Supplies Delivered to 4,000 Trapped in Xizang	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Beijing Secretary Congratulates Advanced Persons [BEIJING RIBAO 13 Oct]	R 1
HEBEI RIBAO Urges Controlling Capital Investment [11 Oct]	R 1
Hebei To Strike at Economic, Criminal Offenses [HEBEI RIBAO 11 Oct]	R 2
Xing Chongzhi Holds Talks at Hebei University [HEBEI RIBAO 11 Oct]	R 3
Shanxi Radio Stresses Importance of Unity	R 4
Shanxi's Li Ligong, Others Plant Trees 25 Oct	R 5

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Leaders Commend Outstanding Young Athletes	T 1
Qinghai Sends Relief Planes to Tanggula Area	T 1
Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Inspects Tibetan Prefectures	T 1
Shaanxi Province Bank Irregularities Revealed [CHINA DAILY 29 Oct]	T 2
Bai Jinian Addresses Departing Shaanxi Cadres	T 2
PLA Hero Group Gives First Reports in Xian	T 3
Shaanxi Party Leader Reviews Current Problems	T 3
Xinjiang Radio Stresses Study of Marxist Theory	T 6
Xinjiang Party Plenum Opens in Urumqi 26 Oct	T 6

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

PRC Leaders Mark Late KMT General's Birthday	U 1
Xi Zhongxun Speaks [RENMIN RIBAO 28 Oct]	U 1
XINHUA Comments on Taiwan Local Elections	U 3

TAIWAN

Spokesman Denies Involvement in Indian Spy Case [AFP]	V 1
Yu Kuo-hua Hosts TIME Magazine Delegation	V 1
'Successful' Buy American Mission Returns	V 2
Rallies Held To Celebrate Retrocession Day	V 3
Yu Addresses Rally	V 3
Chiang Message Sent to Mainland	V 3
Lee Teng-hui Speaks at Reception	V 4
PLA Air Force Defector Commissioned as Lt Colonel	V 4

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS WEEKLY BRIEFING

Reagan's 'Hot Spot' Proposal

LD301147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this afternoon that the elimination of all "hot spots" constituted an important condition for preserving world peace and security.

Replying to a journalist's question at the weekly press briefing, he was commenting on the proposal on solving regional conflicts put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Soviet Union at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The spokesman said, "We maintain that only when the superpowers give up power politics, and stop carrying out intervention and manipulation, can necessary conditions be created for the parties concerned to seek fair and just solution to regional conflicts in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the norms governing international relations."

NATO-Warsaw Pact Cooperation

LD301152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- China hopes that both the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO will work in the spirit of peaceful coexistence to remove serious confrontation between them. This was stated by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly press briefing here this afternoon.

Answering a question about the Chinese Government's comment on the statement issued at the recent Warsaw Pact organization summit conference, the spokesman said, "We are still studying the document."

He held that increased contacts and exchanges between the member states of the two organizations beyond the bound of the military blocs were conducive to the genuine relaxation of East-West relations.

"We also hope that the United States and the Soviet Union could ease their bilateral relations through dialogue," he said.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET ON NUCLEAR PLANNING

OW292140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2026 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Defense ministers from North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries gathered here today for a two-day nuclear planning meeting that will expectedly focus on the arms control issues to be covered by the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva.

Participants from 14 of the 16 Western countries included in the nuclear planning group, with France and Iceland being absent, will give a special attention to the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) in Europe. "The defense ministers are to discuss the implementation of the 'double-track' decision on INF," a NATO official said here today.

Under the double-track decision, which was made by NATO in February 1979, the U.S. would start the deployment of 572 Pershing-II and cruise missiles in five Western nations by the end of 1983 if the two superpowers could not reach an agreement in the medium-range nuclear missile talks.

At present, four of the five Western nations, -- Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Italy, -- have started the installation of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. The Netherlands is also expected to give the go-ahead for the siting of 48 nuclear missiles on its territory during the current meeting, the diplomatic sources said.

At today's meeting, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger cited in a lengthy report U.S. intelligence data to back up his charges that the Soviet Union has violated arms control agreements. He was pressing the NATO allies join the U.S. in condemning the Soviet violations.

The on-going meeting of the Western alliance's nuclear planning group is part of the defense ministers' twice-yearly review of the nuclear readiness in Western Europe.

INTERVIEW WITH FORMER PRC AMBASSADOR TO UN

OW281037 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 24 Oct 85

["International Current Events" program interview with Ling Qing, China's former representative to the United Nations, "On the Eve of the 40th Anniversary of the United Nations" -- place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] You were China's permanent representative to the United Nations for several years. Would you tell us what you think of China's position and role in the United Nations?

[Ling Qing] Well, you know that China is one of the founding members of the United Nations and a permanent member country of the UN Security Council. China's position in the United Nations is very important; however, the position is not the decisive factor to its playing a big role in the United Nations. The role of new and old China in the United Nations varies greatly. Here we must point out that the decisive factor is the policy China pursues.

Since the People's Republic of China recovered its legitimate rights in the United Nations in 1971, it has made untiring efforts to maintain and implement the purpose and principles of the UN Charter, thereby playing a positive role in international affairs. What we have done has been highly appraised by a great number of UN member countries. During the several years I served there, representatives of many countries would normally consult with China and solicit its opinions in the hope of winning its support whenever the United Nations and the Security Council were going to make a major decision. On the other hand, China constantly sought and obtained other countries' support. In this course of mutual support, China developed friendly and cooperative relations with many, many countries.

[Reporter] You have just said that China has actively maintained and implemented the UN Charter's purpose and principles. Would you specify how we have done so?

[Ling Qing] In international intercourse, the Chinese Government and people have always considered it an obligation to maintain and implement the UN Charter's purpose and principles. What are the purpose and principles of the UN Charter? Summarized, they are chiefly: Respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries; opposition to aggression and expansion; the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means and not with force or the threat of force; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; equality of all countries, big or small; promotion of international cooperation on the basis of equality, and so on. These are basically in conformity with the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence which China and its Asian neighbors formulated in the 1950s.

This shows that even before recovering its legitimate seat in the United Nations, the Chinese Government, together with other UN member countries, has made unremitting efforts to implement the spirit of the UN Charter. Especially on such matters as peace, disarmament, cooperation, and development -- which concern the fate of mankind -- China has always stood on the side of the Third World countries and other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries. We have clearly proposed that the two superpowers must take the lead in disarmament. We oppose foreign aggression against and occupation of Afghanistan and Cambodia. We support the just struggle of the Arabs and Palestinians. We oppose any foreign force's interference in Central American affairs. We condemn the South African authorities' racist atrocities of suppressing the South African blacks. We uphold Namibia's independence in accordance with Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. We support the developing countries' efforts to establish a new international economic order.

China's stand on these issues and the work it has done in this connection have won general acclaim by the international community. Not long ago, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that China's activities in the United Nations have been very positive and the stand it has taken in the UN General Assembly and Security Council has been very close to non-aligned countries. China has always supported developing countries on major international political and economic issues.

[Reporter] Our country is making preparations to celebrate with grandeur the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations. Would you please say something about this matter?

[Ling Qing] I think that our country will celebrate with grandeur the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations because we sincerely hope that the United Nations will play its due role in solving two major questions in contemporary international relations -- namely, safeguarding world peace and promoting the development of international cooperation. As is known to all, the people of our country are striving hard to achieve the goals of the four modernizations. We eagerly hope that there will be a peaceful international environment and wish to develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. Likewise, people all over the world long for peace and hope that they will progress. If the United Nations can play its due role on the questions of peace and development, the Chinese people will, of course, be very happy. I think this is the meaning of our celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations.

[Reporter] In your opinion, what work can China do to strengthen the United Nations?

[Ling Qing] Strengthening the United Nations as you have said is a very good idea. Certainly, the United Nations should be strengthened. In order to strengthen the United Nations, I think that the Security Council and especially its permanent members should begin by truly carrying out the purpose and principles stated in the UN Charter. They should not abuse their veto power to serve their private interests. Otherwise, the Security Council cannot take any meaningful action, nor would it be possible for the United Nations to safeguard world peace and security. Secondly, any issue in the United Nations should be settled through consultations based on the principle of equality among all countries, big or small. The United Nations should no longer be controlled and monopolized by a few big powers. Big developed countries have the responsibility to undertake more commitments to safeguard peace and bring about development. They have no right to impose their will forcibly on others. As long as there are no power politics, UN affairs will be easy to handle. China always stands for the settlement of international disputes through consultations on the basis of equality, opposes hegemony, and wishes to safeguard world peace.

China never acts as a superpower -- this has been the case in the past, this is the case at present, and this will continue to be the case in the future. I think that as long as all UN members, the superpowers in particular, abide by the purpose and principles stipulated in the UN Charter, strengthening the United Nations will not be empty talk.

PRC RESEARCH OFFICIAL APPRAISES UN ROLES

OW241929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Bangkok, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations has played an important part in easing tensions, avoiding direct conflict between big powers, restricting their aggression or interference with small countries and promoting peace and disarmament. This is the appraisal given by Huan Xiang, secretary-general of the Research Center of International Problems under the Chinese State Council, at a symposium celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations here this afternoon.

Over the past four decades, he said, the United Nations has accomplished many useful tasks with enormous achievements. "The role of the United Nations in international affairs is so important that no other international institution could match." "The U.N.," Huan Xiang said, "has become the site of cooperation among various countries on social issues of their common concern such as relief services, refugee resettlement, protection of women and children's rights and interests, population control and help for the aged and disabled."

The Chinese official particularly mentioned the positive contribution to international economic cooperation made by the U.N.'s regional commissions including the Bangkok-based Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Huan Xiang also criticized the impotence of the U.N. before the major issues of disarmament, peace and world economy. He pointed to the considerable influence exerted by the two superpowers on certain organs and specialized agencies of the U.N.. He said, "This cannot but affect the useful role the U.N. should play."

In order to strengthen the U.N. so as to enable it to implement fully the missions entrusted by history, he suggested, member states must renew their efforts by real action to abide by and safeguard the purposes, principles and obligations of the charter.

WORLD BANK OPENS MISSION OFFICE IN BEIJING

OW251446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Ernest Stern, senior vice president of World Bank, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the inauguration of the World Bank resident mission office in China.

Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian attended the reception and cut ribbons for the opening of the World Bank office today. Since 1980, World Bank has provided China with a total of three billion U.S. dollars of loans for the country's projects in agriculture, energy, education, transportation, industry and other fields.

PRC OPPOSES JENKINS TEXTILE BILL, AMENDMENT

OW292032 Beijing XINHUA in English 2015 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China today expressed continuing concern with the adverse consequences for Sino-American trade relations which the Jenkins textile bill and the Thurmond amendment might bring about once enacted into law.

A letter voicing the concern was presented today to Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, by Han Xu, Chinese ambassador in Washington.

Senator Thurmond and other proponents have introduced an amended version of the textile and apparel trade enforcement act of 1985 in an effort to secure passage of the bill.

These same proponents, the letter says, have sought "to create the impression that the revised legislation does not harm Chinese textile and apparel exports to the United States." But, it adds, "The revised legislation, would, if enacted, restrain textile and apparel exports in violation of the U.S.-China bilateral agreement on trade relations, the U.S.-China textile agreement and the multifiber arrangement (MFA)."

The Thurmond amendment, the letter notes, would (?deny) China significant export yardage to the U.S. market. "Our calculations show that China would face roll-backs in 20 specific limits and unilateral restraint categories, and an overall reduction of its negotiated 1985 base quota of 4.6 percent. Individual category roll-backs range as high as 75 percent."

In addition, the letter goes on, "The bill as amended would violate the consultation provisions of the U.S.-China bilateral agreement by unilaterally imposing limits on all product categories currently not restricted. Further growth for Chinese textile and apparel exports would continue to be frozen at 1 percent annually. Non-MFA fibers, including silk, ramie and linen, would also be subject to restraints under the bill."

The letter indicates that strict U.S. import regulation has already had an adverse effect on China. "In the first eight months of 1985, China's textile and apparel exports to the United States fell by over 20 percent compared to the same period in 1984." A further reduction in China's foreign exchange earnings from the proposed restraints on Chinese imports under the bill, whether or not amended as proposed, "would inevitably affect China's ability to import products from the United States," the letter warns.

The letter expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration "remain steadfast in its opposition to any legislation, including the amended version, that would violate U.S. international commitments".

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET OFFER TO HALT SIBERIAN RADAR

OW300648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The United States today described as "inequitable" the Soviet Union's offer to halt construction on a huge radar station in return for the United States' forgoing of plans to modernize radars in Europe.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said the Soviet Union proposed tying a halt in construction of the phased-array radar station at Krasnoyarsk, central Siberia, to abandonment of U.S. plans to modernize early warning radar facilities in Britain and Greenland by 1990.

"Such a trade-off is inequitable," Kalb said. "Any formulation that seeks to equate a Soviet activity that is prohibited under the antiballistic missile (ABM) treaty of 1972 with modernization action by the United States that is not prohibited would be inequitable and an unacceptable precedent." The United States contends that the Soviet radar violates the ABM treaty. The U.S. Administration officials said the Soviet proposal, the first time the Kremlin has offered to stop the radar project, was made about three weeks ago at the arms control negotiations in Geneva.

In another development, U.S. State Department announced today that the United States and the Soviet Union will hold discussions on October 29-November 1 concerning the maritime boundary in the Bering Sea. This is the fifth round of such discussions since they began in 1981.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON CO PRESIDENT VISITS BEIJING

Yang Jingren Hosts Luncheon

OW281144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, gave a luncheon here today for David Clare, president of the Johnson and Johnson Company of the United States.

Yang said the development of relations between China and the U.S. required the constant efforts of the two governments and two peoples to promote mutual exchanges in trade, culture and technology. Yang expressed thanks to the U.S. company for its contributions to the co-operation between China and the U.S., and to the convening of the international scientific conference on the sterilization of medical products, disinfection and preservation, which begins here tomorrow.

Clare said he hoped the conference would further promote co-operation and exchanges between his company and China.

Johnson and Johnson, a medical and health-care company, has 150 affiliates in more than 50 countries and regions. It helped organize the Beijing conference. The U.S. guests arrived here on Sunday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Medical and Public Health Group of the CPPCC National Committee. They will attend the opening ceremony of the conference. Also present at the luncheon was William Yu, director of Johnson and Johnson's China office.

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met David Clare, president of the Johnson and Johnson Company of the United States, and his party here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

During his talk with the guests, Zhang Jingfu said China, as a developing and socialist country, is doing its best to improve the people's health standard. Therefore, he added, China wishes to cooperate with foreign countries including the U.S. in many fields, on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Clare said that his company was looking forward to more opportunities to cooperate with China, and hoped that a bridge would be established between the technology of his company and the need of China.

USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEADERS ON PRC VISIT

OW280455 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[From the "Pages of Friendship" program]

[Excerpts] Dear Soviet radio listeners. A special tourist group of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society paid a 2-week visit to China in September this year at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. The tremendous successes achieved by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and building socialism and the Chinese people's feelings of friendship for the Soviet people have left a deep impression on the Soviet guests. On the eve of the group's departure from Beijing for home, our radio correspondent interviewed Arseniy Nikolayevich Vanitskiy, leader of the group and chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Friendship Society, and Nikolay Grigoryevich Sudarikov, group deputy leader and professor at the diplomatic academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Group leader Vanitskiy said: [Begin recording] First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Beijing and Chinese radio for the interest shown in our PRC trip. Second, I am pleased to talk to you and answer your questions. We also thank your friendship associations for inviting our delegation to make the 3-day tour of your country. We visited Beijing city as well as four provinces. We met with workers and members of city economic organizations. Everywhere, we felt the fullest possible attention and respect for Soviet friends. There were always free, easy, and extensive talks with deputy chairmen of provincial governments. Our greatest impressions are of the meetings with the many Chinese comrades youths, especially in Harbin and Shenyang where friendship soirees and concerts were held which showed so well the traditional, well-known and rich culture of the Chinese people.

All the comrades we met expressed deep tribute, respect and gratitude to the soliders who, at the appropriate time, helped and fought side by side with the Chinese people against imperialism. We certainly felt the gratitude for our workers who helped create the cornerstone of Chinese industry, those very plants which continue to operate and stimulate new progress of the Chinese economy and industry. [end recording]

We now ask Comrade Sudarikov to share his impressions with our listeners:

[Begin recording] I have been fortunate to pay several visits to the PRC. On every visit to the PRC, I have noted a rapid upswing in economic, social, cultural, and scientific development. Every time, I have seen the great labor enthusiasm of the Chinese people. We, the Soviet people, have always rejoiced and will continue to rejoice at every news about the victories achieved by the Chinese people in all sectors of socialist construction.

During our visit here, we saw many things. What we noticed first of all was the considerable and substantial change in the appearance of Chinese cities and populated centers and the considerably changed image of the PRC. We saw many new, tall, multi-story buildings built on new locations or on the locations of former buildings and structures; we saw fine housing for PRC workers. What we saw has given us joy and has aroused the best feelings from the Chinese people, an industrious, courageous, and disciplined people who can overcome any difficulty and who have chosen a socialist system of development. [end recording]

PENG ZHEN MEETS WITH JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS

OW291653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Peng Zhen Praises Japanese Friends" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, today praised the great efforts made by many Japanese people to develop Sino-Japanese friendship.

At a meeting here with a Japanese industrialists' delegation led by Jiro Enjoji, advisor to the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, Peng also expressed his appreciation for their struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism.

Jiro Enjoji, who, on his 24th visit here, is well known as an old friend of China, said he was against the holding of commemoration ceremonies for those who led the war against China.

Peng said that China's policy of opening to the rest of the world would not be hampered by the promotion of socialist ethics. The open policy and the import of advanced technology is aimed at promoting socialist construction. Socialist ethics will only enhance material development.

Peng also told the Japanese industrialists how China is solving the matter of unhealthy tendencies. He noted that some people have been making profits by taking advantage of the policy of enlivening the economy and relegating powers to lower levels; some, he said, had been pursuing bourgeois liberalization and putting profits and their own well-being before all else. These people had lost their communist ideals, and such activities must be stopped.

On the trade imbalance between the two countries, Peng Zhen said if it continued, Sino-Japanese relations could be affected. He hoped that the Japanese side would explore ways of importing more Chinese goods. He added that China would like to buy Japanese technology at reasonable prices. He hoped that the Japanese industrialists would take a positive attitude to this.

Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was present at the meeting.

ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETS IN PANMUNJOM

OW292134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2037 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Secretaries to the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) met in Panmunjom today to discuss proposals put forward by the Korean-Chinese side to ensure security in the area around the MAC Headquarters, KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported today.

Today's meeting, the 476th of the kind, was held behind closed doors.

Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side Kim Ruan-gi told reporters after the meeting that he had tabled a 5-point proposal after reviewing the U.S. stand. The new proposal calls for no change in the number of guards in the joint security area, continued permission for carrying weapons as agreed upon between the two sides in the past, destruction of all military establishments and posts and removal of heavy and automatic weapons in the MAC Headquarters area, and safety measures in the MAC Headquarters area including the joint security area.

I. 30 Oct 85

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The U.S. side, however, asserted that it was not appropriate to deal with the question related to the MAC Headquarters area at this moment since the area is a "very important place both geographically and historically," KCNA said.

Kim said the U.S. should not insist only on its assertions but should resolve the issue for the sake of easing tensions in the areas discussed.

The U.S. side promised to reply after studying the new proposal, according to KCNA.

YANG CHENGWU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK VISIT

OW291154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese people's friendship delegation returned here from Pyongyang today after attending the commemorative activities for the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war.

The delegation was led by Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Yang who commanded a corps of the Chinese People's Volunteers during that war said at the Beijing railway station that during his visit he met many of his old comrades-in-arms and witnessed the remarkable development of that country.

Vice-Chairman Zhou Peiyuan of the National Committee of the CPPCC and Ambassador Sin In-ha of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China were among those meeting the delegation at the railway station.

BEIJING RADIO SEES RELAXATION OF TENSION IN KOREA

OW280129 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 27 Oct 85

["Talk" on Korea's peaceful reunification from the "International Issues Mailbox" program]

[Excerpts] Korea, China's close neighbor, is a country with a long history. During the early 20th century -- in August 1910 -- the Japanese imperialists seized and colonized the whole of Korea. Not until 15 August 1945, when Japan unconditionally surrendered to the allied nations, were the Korean people emancipated from Japanese colonial rule. In accordance with an agreement of the allied nations, the United States entered South Korea and Soviet forces entered the North with latitude 38 degrees north as the Demarcation Line. Thus, Korea was artificially divided into South and North, and the division continued for 40 years.

Why can't Korea be reunified today? What is the main problem? We will now briefly discuss this issue.

Under U.S. occupation, a so-called Republic of Korea was founded in South Korea in August 1948. The first president of this so-called Republic of Korea was the proverbial reactionary Syngman Rhee who willingly served the imperialists, flagrantly opposed communism and independent peaceful reunification, and occasionally raised a hullabaloo of invading the North and unifying Korea by force.

On 25 June 1950, the United States brazenly launched a war and invaded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the North.

On 25 October the same year, the Chinese people, who have been as close as lips and teeth with the Korean people and who have shared weal and woe with them for a long time, sent their fine sons and daughters -- the Chinese People's Volunteers -- into Korea to support the Korean people's just war against aggression. On 27 July 1953, the United States was forced to sign an Armistice Agreement with Korea and China. Although more than 32 years have elapsed since the signing of the agreement, the United States still has stationed in South Korea large numbers of troops and has in recent years staged annual mammoth joint military exercises with the South Korean Armed Forces. The United States has also constantly supplied the South Korean authorities with all sorts of military equipment and modern weapons. Not only has this violated the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, but it has also seriously threatened peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Over the past several decades, the DPRK has persistently made efforts to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the nation. According to incomplete statistics, the DPRK has put forward over 200 plans and proposals over the years.

In October 1980, President Kim Il-song put forward a proposal on establishing a democratic federal republic of Koryo, as well as 10 major principles for national reunification. In 1984, the republic put forward a proposal on holding tripartite talks among the North, the South, and the United States and a proposal on holding parliamentary talks between the North and the South.

Since the beginning of this year, governmental and nongovernmental contacts have resumed between the North and the South. These included Red Cross talks, economic talks, and preparatory parliamentary talks. Particularly worth mentioning is the fact that from 20 to 23 September this year, Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups of the North and the South exchanged visits to Seoul and Pyongyang. This was the first exchange of personnel between the North and the South since Korea was divided 40 years ago. We can say that it is a good indication of the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Observers maintain that as long as the North and the South regularly sit down to talk sincerely, they can surmount all kinds of problems appearing in the course of their dialogues, and they will reach more agreements and take more practical actions to accelerate the process of improving North-South relations and promote the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

MONGOLIAN AMITY DELEGATION VISITS NEI MONGGOL

OW261418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Hohhot, October 26 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Society, led by its Chairman, B. Muagmarjav, visited China's inner Mongolia Autonomous Region this week.

Delegation members visited factories and beauty spots, and observed the life of herding families on the grasslands. They spoke highly of socialist construction in the region. A banquet was given for the visitors by Buhe, chairman of the inner Mongolian People's Government.

The delegation, which arrived last week, was invited here by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Mongolia Friendship Association.

XINHUA 'ROUND-UP' ON VIETNAMIZATION OF CAMBODIA

OW260850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 26 Oct 85

["Roundup: Hanoi Attempts Overall Vietnamization in Kampuchea" -- (by Huang Yuan) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Hanoi is attempting to Vietnamize Kampuchea, which has been under Vietnam's military occupation for over six years.

To make the Heng Samrin regime it installed in Phnom Penh a puppet it can manipulate, Hanoi has sent a large number of Vietnamese "advisors" to various departments of the regime to supervise their work, from central to grass-root and from military to administrative. Hanoi also grouped Vietnamese into the Heng Samrin troops for supervision and control.

Under the pretext of "strengthening and expanding ties," Hanoi signed with the Phnom Penh regime a "treaty of friendly cooperation" and other agreements to legalize Vietnam's occupation, control and plunder of Kampuchea.

Consequently, the Phnom Penh regime is virtually a branch institution of the Vietnamese Government, implementing Vietnamization in Kampuchea.

Then Hanoi started mass immigration into Kampuchea. At present, the Vietnamese immigrants have numbered nearly 700,000. Further immigration of several hundred thousands is planned. So that they will make up about 20 percent of Kampuchea's total population.

"On the road to the former royal capital of Oudong, some 50 kilometers from Phnom Penh, I saw villages occupied mainly, if not entirely, by Vietnamese," an AFP correspondent reported from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese troops either drove local Kampucheans away or forced them to share their houses and farmland with immigrants. They also drafted Kampuchean labor to build houses and reclaim land for immigrants gratuitously.

The Vietnamese have also been enforcing an education among Kampucheans of unconditional subservience to Vietnamese. The measures include sending Kampuchean youths and children to Vietnam, training in rotation the Heng Samrin regime officials, instilling into them the idea of "Indo-China federation" with Vietnam as the leader, and making Vietnamese a obligatory course in Kampuchean schools.

Hanoi's acts of colonization or Vietnamization, rarely seen elsewhere in the world, have aroused strong indignation among the Kampuchean people, including some officials and soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime. That explains why the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea have received increasing support while fighting inland.

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN 26 OCT

OW261108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, had an hour-long meeting here today with Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong worldwide shipping group. Yue-Kong Pao and his party are scheduled to leave for Shanghai tomorrow to inaugurate a university library.

ZHAO ZIYANG ARTICLE VIEWS TIES WITH INDIA

LD301203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government attaches immense importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation with India, according to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in an article commemorating the first anniversary of Indira Gandhi's death; the Indian prime minister was assassinated on October 31, 1984. The article is included in a book to be published here tomorrow by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.

Zhao's article said Mrs. Gandhi had made unremitting efforts for the development of India and played an important role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Recalling his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi during the October 1981 summit meeting at Cancun, Mexico, Zhao said they had a "friendly and earnest" discussion on Sino-India relations. "Both sides indicated readiness to further improve and develop our bilateral relations," he added.

The Chinese premier's article pointed out that progress was made in Sino-India relations when Mrs. Gandhi was in office. "We appreciate the efforts Mrs. Indira Gandhi made in this respect," he said. Zhao stressed that "China sincerely hopes to see the restoration of Sino-India relations to what they were during the 1950s" on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence which were initiated by China and India.

The premier concluded the article by saying he believes that relations will be restored to that level through joint efforts of the two countries.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON MEETINGS AT UN

OW261330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said here today that his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New York helped create an atmosphere of understanding between Pakistan and India.

Speaking at the airport here after a week long visit to New York and Paris, the president said that he had explained to Gandhi the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear program and reiterated his government's proposals including that of a nuclear-weapon-free one in South Asia.

He said he had also suggested that the scientists and nuclear experts of India and Pakistan should meet and consider the nuclear question, and Gandhi had agreed. Accordingly, a Pakistan delegation to be led by chairman of Atomic Energy Commission will visit India shortly.

On the problem of illegal traffic across the Indo-Pak border, Zia said he had told Gandhi that it was very difficult to completely seal the border and suggested that officials of the two countries take up this question at the earliest possible time.

Regarding the report that Gandhi said in a statement U.S. President Ronald Reagan had told him to directly stop Pakistan from going nuclear, Zia said Reagan's remarks appeared to be misinterpreted. He said what Reagan actually meant was that if India had any fears about Pakistan's nuclear program it should directly approach Pakistan and sort it out with it because this is a regional question.

Zia described his meeting with Reagan as extremely useful. He said Reagan had expressed his desire to continue American assistance to Pakistan at the expiry of the current economic aid and military sales package in 1987. He said he was given an impression that Reagan will bring up the Afghanistan question in the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva next month.

Speaking of his meeting with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, the president said that it was characterized by the usual atmosphere of friendliness and identity of views on major issues, adding that the Chinese premier is keenly looking forward to the visit to China by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

GENG BIAO MEETS PAKISTANI TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW280313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a delegation from the All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions led by President Bashir Ahmed Bakhtiar here this morning.

Geng described China and Pakistan as good neighboring countries with close and sincere relations. He briefed the visitors on the socialist modernization program of China.

Bakhtiar appreciated China's present economic policy and expressed his conviction that China would make constant progress.

The delegation arrived here October 14 at the invitation of All-China Federation of Trade Unions and will leave Beijing for home this afternoon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Genscher Press Conference

OW291514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Genscher Urges Geneva Summit Progress" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, said here today that he hoped the U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit scheduled for this November would result in progress.

Speaking at a press conference before his return banquet this evening, Genscher said the United States and the Soviet Union should pursue the objective which they had agreed upon on the issue of the deployment of longer-range missiles and other problems. He stressed that the arms race should be terminated.

Genscher, making his fourth visit to China, said he was impressed by the "great efforts" China has made to improve its economic performance. He said it has been made clear that China will not only play its due role in international politics but will also seek development and economic weight commensurate with its size and importance in the world.

The Federal German vice-chancellor said that during his current tour he will visit an export commodities fair in the south China city of Guangzhou and "draw attention to China's export opportunities." He said China is not merely an "import market."

Genscher said he was satisfied with the relations between his country and China. He said the two countries have agreed to open another consulate in each other's country. The two will also increase their trade and the exchange of students.

Genscher spoke highly of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's assessment of the role Europe can play in preserving world peace. He said he was deeply impressed by Deng's far-reaching perspective.

Genscher will leave here for Guangzhou tomorrow.

Attends Memorandum Signing

OW291537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China and Siemens AG of Federal Republic of Germany signed a memorandum for comprehensive cooperation here today.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng and Federal German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher attended the signing ceremony.

According to the memorandum, China and Siemens will carry out long-term, comprehensive and systematic technological and economic cooperation in various fields, combining technological cooperation with trade in the light of the principle of equality and mutual benefit. While maintaining frequent contacts, the two sides agreed that a coordination committee should be set up to meet each year to promote their cooperation.

Li Peng met the Siemens delegation led by its President Karlheinz Kaske before the signing ceremony.

Wu, Zhang at Genscher Banquet

OW291548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave a return banquet here this evening.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and State Councillor Zhang Jingfu [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1719 GMT on 29 October carries a report on the return banquet hosted by Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 29 October which adds...Ruan Chongwu, minister of public security, and Mu Qing, director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY...] were among those present.

Genscher said in his toast that the identical views he and Chinese leaders reached during their talks indicate broad prospects for relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Wu said that the two sides had reached identical views on a broad-range of issues in their talks. Genscher's visit would help further the friendly cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

PRC TO INCREASE TECHNOLOGY CONTACTS WITH W. EUROPE

HK290339 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 85 p 1

[By our staff reporter Chen Guangfeng]

[Text] China expects to strengthen scientific and technological relations with Western Europe over the next few months, according to the State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC).

Shi Guangchang, acting director of SSTC's international cooperation department told CHINA DAILY yesterday: "Western European countries have great scientific and technical potential, and do not lag behind the United States or the Soviet Union in qualified personnel, research or industrial development. They have also made much headway in developing new technology, of which much is needed in China," he said.

According to Shi Guangchang, China has already entered into cooperation with Western Europe in many projects involving energy, transport, materials, agriculture, medicine, biological engineering, remote sensing, communications, information and space technology. "We have good cooperation with Western European countries, and are willing to cement and further these relations," said Shi.

Shi commented on the European Eureka project -- a project to raise the level of science and technology, including computers, communications and biotechnology -- launched by France with the support of 16 European countries. He said it was good that these countries were cooperating in developing new technology and China hoped that the project would go ahead smoothly. "We also hope to establish certain contacts with the project in the future," he stressed.

At a seminar on the Eureka project in Beijing early this month, French Minister of Research and Technology Hubert Curien said that Western European countries had no intention of isolating themselves by launching this project and that China and other non-European countries might also participate in it. "Development of new technology will contribute to world peace. We do hope that Western European countries will grow stronger and faster," Shi said.

Chinese representatives have just completed the first meeting of the Sino-Austrian Scientific and Technical Joint Commission in Vienna.

In the next few months similar meetings are to be held in France and West Germany. And Italian, Belgian and Swedish delegations will visit Beijing.

Shi said that the SSTC would soon send experts to France to discuss Sino-French cooperation in biological projects.

In August, the Federal Republic of Germany's Minister of Research and Technology was in Beijing for talks with SSTC Minister Song Jian. In September, the chief engineer of Britain's Department of Trade and Industry came to China. And earlier this month the French Minister of Research and Technology met SSTC leaders, Minister of Space Industry Li Xu'e, Nuclear Industry Minister Jiang Xinxiong and Xing Zhongyang, vice-minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, while the Vice-President of the EEC was in China attending the China-EEC symposium on the new technology revolution.

PRC, SWISS EXPERTS DISCUSS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

OW292011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Swiss nuclear experts gathered here today at a symposium to discuss the policy, planning and technical problems relating to the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Zhou Ping, nuclear industry vice-minister, told the opening ceremony that China is willing to cooperate with other countries in building nuclear power plants and promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The symposium, sponsored by the Chinese Nuclear Society and the Swiss Association for Atomic Energy, covers the construction and operation of nuclear power stations, nuclear safety assessment, nuclear fuel cycle, isotope and radiation technology, and disposal and storage of radioactive waste.

In his report on the role of nuclear power in China's energy development, Zhou Ping said China would mainly develop hydro-electric power and thermal power plants to solve its energy problem.

The Chinese Government plans to build several nuclear power stations in the more developed regions with a high density of population. At present, there are two nuclear power stations under construction in China. One is the Guangdong nuclear power plant with two generating units of 900,000 kw each. The other is the Qinshan nuclear power plant of 300,000 kw, in Zhejiang Province.

Zhou said, China has considerable uranium reserves. It also has a complete nuclear research and nuclear fuel reprocessing system and an industrial system for manufacturing special equipment and materials for the nuclear power industry. There are now about 4,000 scientists working in reactor research and design in China, the vice-minister said.

On the initial stage of building nuclear power plants, Zhou said, China should learn from other countries' experience and import necessary technology and equipment so as to speed up the country's nuclear power development.

Dr. Eduard Kiener, Swiss vice-minister of energy, transportation and telecommunications, reported on the Swiss nuclear program at the meeting, introducing his country's construction and operation of nuclear power stations and nuclear research to his Chinese colleagues.

TUNISIA'S MZALI HOSTS BANQUET FOR TIAN JIYUN

OW291855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali said here today at a banquet in honor of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun that the economic and trade cooperation between China and Tunisia is "exemplary and beneficial to both sides."

About the world's economy, he said that the protectionist policies adopted by rich countries against the products of poor countries have created difficult conditions. Poor countries, he insisted, need to count on their own means and to bet on South-South cooperation.

The Tunisian prime minister also spoke of the significance of a chemical factory project undertaken by China, Tunisia and Kuwait: "It is the first time in the history of the Third World that a grand industrial project will be realized exclusively with Third World technology and financing."

In his speech, Tian said that Tunisia's fight to safeguard its sovereignty and to improve people's living conditions and the national economy has been successful.

Recalling Israel's attack on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis early this month, Tian said that China "vehemently condemns" this aggressive act, and "greatly appreciates" the heroism of the Tunisians in face of Israel's raid.

Tian said it was necessary for Third World countries to inspire and support one another, as well as to cooperate with one another.

"This," he said, "will not only favor their economic development, but will also contribute to the promotion of North-South dialogue and the installation of a new international economic order."

CPC DELEGATION ENDS WEEK-LONG VISIT TO ZAMBIA

OW270958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, October 26 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) left here this afternoon for the Seychelles after a week-long friendly visit to Zambia.

The five-member delegation led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department, was seen off at the airport by J.A. Singine and C.J. Mulundika, political secretaries in the Headquarters of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP), as well as Chinese Ambassador Gu Jiaji.

UNIP Secretary General Grey Zulu had met the delegation.

The Chinese delegation had also met with the representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Lusaka. It expressed full support for the two organizations' just struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The Chinese delegation had visited Livingstone in Southern Zambia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S COLOMBIAN VISIT

Bogota Mayor Confers Title

OW292052 Beijing XINHUA in English 2031 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The municipal Government of Bogota this morning conferred the title of "distinguished guest" on visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and presented him with a golden key to the city.

The decision on the conferment said that Zhao's visit to Bogota helps further the existing friendship between the two countries and makes contributions to the development of bilateral economic and technological cooperation. The conferment represented the friendship of the Bogota municipal Government and citizens towards the Chinese guests, it said.

Speaking at the ceremony, Bogota Mayor Hisnardo Ardila Diaz said that China's arts and civilization have made contributions to the mankind and deserve to be learned by Colombia forever. He described the golden key given to Zhao as a symbol that represents the friendship toward the Chinese leader.

In reply, the Chinese premier said that the conferment is a great honor to him and more importantly, demonstrates the sincere friendship of the Colombian people toward the Chinese people. Expressing his sincere thanks to the Colombian people, Zhao said, "I will continue to work hard for the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of China and Colombia."

The ceremony held in the City Hall was proceeding in a friendly atmosphere. When Zhao arrived there in the company of Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, he was warmly welcomed by hundreds of people waving miniature Chinese flags on the Bolivar Plaza opposite to the City Hall and by hundreds of children inside the City Hall. Present on the occasion were Chen Muhua, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, and other members of Zhao's party.

Before the conferment ceremony, Chen Muhua visited the Gold Museum of Colombia, where on display are about 26,000 gold works of art made by ancient American Indians before the colonial rule.

Meets Foreign Diplomats

OW300050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced here today that China is willing to establish and develop relations with all Latin American countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

During a meeting this morning with diplomats from 38 countries in five continents at the Foreign Ministry of Colombia, the San Carlos Palace, the Chinese premier told those from Latin American and Caribbean countries without diplomatic ties with China but sharing many common points that both China and those countries have reason and conditions for establishing and developing friendship and relations of cooperation. "We can start with the development of economic relations and trade, if some of those countries have difficulties in establishing diplomatic ties with China."

During the meeting, Zhao had cordial and friendly conversations with the diplomats present on the occasion.

More Talks With Betancur

OW300052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China "will always stand on the side of the Third World and small and medium-sized countries to work for the safeguarding of the interests of the Third World on the international arena," Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced here this afternoon. Zhao made the statement during his second round of talks with Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas at the presidential residence, a Chinese spokesman said.

Explaining China's independent foreign policy, Zhao said that China will never enter into alliance or establish strategic relations with any big power. "This policy is most beneficial to the maintenance of world peace," he stressed.

President Betancur said that Colombia's independent and non-aligned foreign policy has imbued Colombia's diplomacy with vigor and helped the country play an active role in maintaining stability and safeguarding peace in Central America.

Both leaders expressed the hope that they would have more chances in the future to exchange views and continue to strengthen their cooperation in international affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua, state councillor; Chen Chu, special assistant to the Chinese premier; Zhu Qizhen, vice foreign minister; and Li Guoxin, Chinese ambassador to Colombia.

Attending the talks on the Colombian side were Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister, and Luis Villar Borda, Colombian ambassador to China.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW300152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China and Colombia signed two agreements and three exchanges of notes on economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries here this afternoon. They are a bilateral agreement on economic cooperation, an agreement on mutual providing of loans between the Bank of China and the Bank of the Republic of Colombia, and three exchanges of notes on China providing equipment to a Colombian institution of handicapped people, providing Colombia with the technology of freshwater shrimp raising and accepting Colombian doctors for acupuncture training.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Colombian minister of foreign relations, signed all the agreements except the one between the two banks, which was signed by Li Guoxin, Chinese ambassador to Colombia, and Francisco Ortega, executive manager of the Bank of the Republic of Colombia.

Under the economic cooperation agreement, the two countries will further their friendly ties and relations of cooperation in various fields under the guidelines of equality, mutual benefit and common progress, according to a Chinese source here.

The bank agreement says that the central banks of the two countries will each provide five million U.S. dollars as an assistant means of payment for their respective country's trade business, the source added.

Two of the three exchanges of notes reveal that the Chinese Government agrees to give 400 household electric sewing machines and 20 tailoring machines to a Colombian institution of handicapped people, and send two specialists to help Colombia with freshwater shrimp raising for one year.

According to the third note on scientific and technological cooperation the two governments signed in 1981, China will accept three Colombian doctors for acupuncture training for one year.

After the signing ceremony, Colombian President Betancur, who was present on the occasion, said that the agreements and letters signed today have far-reaching significance and they may be completely realized provided that the two sides have the determination and work for the welfare of the people.

In his reply, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who was also present on the occasion, said that as developing countries, both China and Colombia have their own strong points in terms of resources and technology and there exist broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, technology, and many other sectors. "The signing of the above-mentioned agreements and exchanges of notes has created more favorable conditions for the development of friendly ties and relations of cooperation between our two countries," the Chinese premier added.

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW300828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a reciprocal banquet at the five-star hotel, Tequendama, here this evening to thank Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and his government for their warm welcome and solicitous hospitality accorded to him during his current visit.

Speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere, the Chinese premier said that he and President Betancur have been getting along very well since his arrival here yesterday afternoon, because they have overstepped the different social systems and ideologies of the two countries in their talks and found many common points and common interests. This shows that countries may become very friendly to each other if one treats the other in sincerity and equality and enjoy common interests even though their social systems and ideologies are different, he said.

In his view, the Chinese premier said, the best policy that may stand the test of history in handling the relations between countries is the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He expressed his sincere hope that Sino-Colombian relations may long endure and become stable on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

In the past two days, the Chinese leader said, he and the Colombian president discussed ways and forms of furthering Sino-Colombian relations in the fields of economy, trade and technology. These discussions were "very useful," he said. The two agreements signed and three notes exchanged here today have paved the way for developing Sino-Colombian relations in those fields, the Chinese premier added.

In reply, Colombian President Betancur said that he and the Chinese premier felt like old friends when they first met and this is because they shared identical views on many major issues.

The debt problem of Latin America countries cannot be solved at the expense of the economic growth of the debtor countries, because that would destroy the stability and peace in the region, he said. On behalf of the Contadora Group, the Colombian president thanked China for its support for a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

Among the Colombian guests were Minister of Foreign Relations Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, former Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, and other high-ranking government officials and military officers of the Republic of Colombia as well as Colombian Ambassador to China Luis Villar Borda.

Also present at the banquet were senior members of the Chinese premier's party including Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China; Chen Chu, special assistant to the Chinese premier; Zhu Qizhen, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Li Guoxin, Chinese ambassador to Colombia.

HU YAOBANG MEETS GUADALUPE COMMUNIST DELEGATION

OW291631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation from the Guadeloupe Communist Party led by its General Secretary, Guy Daninthe.

This is the first delegation from the Guadeloupe Communist Party to visit China.

Hu told the visitors that he was pleased with the resumption of relations between the two parties after a suspension of over 20 years. He said that Latin American and the Caribbean countries had shown concern and sympathy for the cause of the Chinese people and vice versa. He briefed them on the Chinese Communist Party's successes and trials since its founding.

Daninthe told Hu that he was very glad to have the chance to see China's achievements in its revolution and construction. He praised the Chinese Communist Party for developing its relations with other parties under the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The delegation, which arrived here a week ago, was scheduled to leave for home this evening.

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PERU

OW271158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, October 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation headed by Public Health Minister Cui Yueli left here for home today after a week-long visit aimed at enhancing cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit in Lima, the Chinese minister met separately with Peruvian Prime Minister and Minister of Economy Luis Alva Castro and Minister of Health David Tejada. Both sides expressed the hope to strengthen cooperation in the field of medicine and public health. The Chinese delegation, which arrived in Lima on October 20, also visited a number of hospitals, universities and public health institutions.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS WESTERN HENAN MOUNTAIN AREAS

HK300229 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Travel-stained CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang inspected mountain areas in western Henan from 20 to 26 October, not long after his inspection of mountain regions in northwestern Sichuan and southern Gansu. He travelled 1,500 kilometers during his 7-day trip, inspecting Yichuan, Songxian, Luanchuan, Neixiang, Xichuan, Xixia, Lingbao, Lushi, Luoning, Yiyang, Dengfeng, and Luoyang City. He gave important instructions on mountain-area construction, cadre work style, and party rectification work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong and Deputy Secretary and Governor He Zhukang accompanied him.

Throughout his inspection, Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly stressed that the universal enrichment of the peasants must be the focal point in rural work. This must be firmed up village by village and household by household.

He profoundly pointed out: An important idea guiding grass-roots party rectification is to enhance the role of the grass-roots party organizations as a powerful fighting force in leading the masses to build the two civilizations.

He said: In the past we always organized a few selected points and applied typical experiences to guide the way. This method will not do. It is no good just to attach importance to examples. It is essential to firm things up in every village and every household. If you visit 10 households, it may well be that the difficulties of each household differ; some have no capital, others do not understand technology; the masses may put forward all sorts of questions, some of which you had not thought of. All these things need discussing with the masses. The current greatest problem is failure to firm things up. In order to do this, it is essential to go down to the grass roots. The cadres of a county must visit all the villages in their county, staying 2 days in each village. In this way they can find out many things.

It is no use just carrying out investigations when going down to the grass roots. It is essential to help the masses to think up solutions and to find ways of getting rich. Do the masses know what you are doing if you just go away after doing an investigation?

Comrade Hu Yaobang: Signing responsibility certificates is of course a very good method. However, if it is not handled well, the responsibility system will turn into compulsory issuing of orders and become a terrific din.

He vigorously agreed with Yang Xizong's remarks that the leadership should take the lead, systems should be set up, and education should be stepped up, saying that these three things had hit the nail on the head. He said: If our county and township cadres, especially the new cadres, act in this fashion for 2 or 3 years, our own standard will be raised, agricultural science and technology will be improved, and the situation will be understood. The ties between cadres and masses will also be strengthened if the former truly help the latter to devise schemes and solutions.

In Lushi County, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote the inscription: Work hard to improve 5 million mu of land, and go to the thousands of households to firm this up.

In order to speed up construction in the mountain areas and enable the people there to get rich as soon as possible, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave many important views on the principles and policies for construction in the mountain areas and provided specific guidance in the light of the different characteristics of different counties. He said: In construction in the mountain areas, it is necessary to base efforts on reality, grasp the key points, and take advantage of the strong points. It is necessary to draw up practical and feasible plans and take effective steps to bring about a big transformation -- not a small or medium one -- in 5 years of hard work. With the strong points of the mountain areas brought into play, they should boldly vie with the plains in striving for the best.

He said: this cannot be achieved without summoning up resolve. All the party branch secretaries in a county should be summoned to discuss the feasibility and seek goals of endeavor through discussion. Such goals are neither mandatory nor guiding in nature.

In Yichuan and Yiyang Counties, Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke on acting in light of local conditions and taking advantage of local strong points in developing township and town enterprises. When the secretary of the Yiyang County CPC Committee reported that the guiding principles there for developing such enterprises were to act in light of local conditions, take advantage of local strong points, focus on the key points, and improve economic results, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: These guiding ideas are correct. The township and town enterprises include mineral extraction undertakings and processing industries. It is necessary to base efforts on local resources and on processing and initial processing. The main form should be management by households or combinations of households. Few should be run by the state or the local authorities. The enterprises should continually improve quality and technique.

In Xixia County, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the county enjoys very good conditions as a treasure house in the Funiu Mountains. You should develop tonic wine. This is your key product. Can you increase output to 10,000 or 20,000 tons a year? Such development can also bring along the development of glass factories, box factories, packing plants, medicinal herb output, and motor transport.

In Lingbao County, Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed: Lingbao is famous for its dates and apples. Can you grow apples on one-tenth of your land and dates on a further one-tenth? You should take advantage of your strong points. His inscription for Lingbao was: Develop apples and dates, and everyone will enjoy an affluent life.

In Luanchuan, Lushi, and Luoning Counties, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed that the mountain areas must plant grass and develop animal husbandry. He said: You cannot get rich just by growing grain. You must plant grass and raise cattle and sheep. He emphasized: Do not look down on cattle raising. It has a great future. Even in 50 years, our country cannot reach the saturation point in growing fruit and raising cattle. Our country is so big, and when the people are rich, they will want to eat so much fruit and beef every year. We should import advanced technology and raise the commodity rate.

He agreed with the leaders of Luoning County in attaching importance to raising cattle, saying: Since you have confidence, this has been done well.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also spoke on the construction of small hydroelectric stations in the mountain areas. He said: There are abundant water resources in the Funiu Mountains. There are green mountains and blue waters everywhere except for a few places. Small hydroelectric stations should be built in 2 or 3 years' time. The peasants should build, manage, and use them themselves. It is also possible to have them run by combinations, townships, and by joint efforts of a number of villages.

Comrade Hu Yaobang was also extremely concerned for the tourism business. He asked about the tourism resources situation at Sanjiang reservoir in Xichuan County, inquiring if any tourists had come there. He said: There is a great future in developing tourism.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also said to the leaders of Dengfeng County: You should ask some experts to come and make a study and work out a 10-year plan. A shoddy plan will not do, neither should you be overhasty. You can import capital. Any company can provide investment, but it must be handled according to the plan.

Comrade Hu Yaobang paid great attention to the question of lightening the peasants' burdens. He said: We must cherish the people's financial resources, improve the peasants, living standards, and let them get rich a bit faster. We must not make indiscriminate impositions on them or indiscriminately raise capital among them.

Comrade Hu Yaobang had a cordial chat with the township and village cadres of (Xiping) Township in Xixia County. He asked questions about details of party building, the age structure of party members, the peasants' production and living standards, and public order, and got to know the views of the masses regarding the township CPC Committee and government and the village party branches.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's work style of being amiable and easy to approach, going deep among the masses, going down to the grass roots to investigate and study, and providing specific guidance for work made a profound impression on the cadres and masses.

Before leaving Zhenzhou on 26 October, Comrade Hu Yaobang received the principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee standing committee, government, and military district.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CADRE-MASSSES DIALOGUE

HK301019 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Leading Cadres Should Be Encouraged To Have Direct Dialogue With the Masses"]

[Text] Of late, responsible comrades of Hebei and Fujian Provincial CPC Committees and responsible comrades of Shenyang City CPC Committee have gone to universities and factories to hold heart to heart talks with students and workers on the situation and policies, while responsible comrades of some other places have done the same thing. Practice has proved that leading cadres' face-to-face "dialogues" with the masses is a good, highly recommended way of doing ideological and political work.

The National Conference of Party Delegates required enhancing ideological and political work in a big way. At present an important indication of rather ineffective ideological and political work is its being unrealistic and irrelevant. Some comrades engaged in ideological work have failed to understand what is in the minds of the masses or what concerns them; even if they do, they have sidestepped the problems, and failed to confront reality, thus failing to work with a definite object in mind. In the course of reforms and opening up to the outside world, new situations and new issues will continue to appear, and there will be all types of responses from the masses. If we merely read books and documents pointlessly to the masses without understanding these situations, the results cannot be effective. The advantage of holding "dialogues" with the masses lies in the ability to closely integrate ideological and political work with what is really in the people's minds. When cadres talk face to face with the masses and exchange views with them without any inhibitions during a "dialogue," they can understand directly what is in the masses' minds.

Then, in light of the masses' questions and doubts, they can reason things out with them with facts, so that the party's lines, principles, and policies will be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Generally speaking, if leading cadres have a higher theoretical standard, a higher level in understanding policies, and a more all-round grasp of the situation, then the results of their face to face "dialogues" with the masses will be better.

The experiences gained by some units show that in order to have effective "dialogues" with the masses, leading cadres and comrades doing ideological and political work must, in addition to conducting essential investigation and study, pay attention to two other requirements: First, they must treat people equally and must not put on airs. Only when they can do this will they be able to exchange ideas with the masses and know their feelings and will the masses be receptive to the reasoning of the ideological workers. "Dialogues" must be conducted in such a way as to be favorable to creating such an atmosphere. Only "dialogues" carried out in such an atmosphere can turn out to be successful "dialogues."

Second, they must treat the masses sincerely and must not speak deceptively. They should tell the masses what is true and factual and their innermost feelings without hiding problems or avoiding the shortcomings and mistakes in our work. When analyzing the situation, they should mention problems as well as achievements and the measures taken by the party and the government to solve the problems, and help the masses to correctly understand the principal and secondary aspects. With regard to problems the masses have misunderstood, we should patiently clarify the truth of the matter and explain to them fully the party's principles and policies. With regard to the issues concerning the masses' vital interests -- issues to which the masses have demanded a solution -- we should promptly and actively solve what should and can be solved. For those problems that cannot be solved immediately because of limited resources, we should seek the masses' understanding by telling them the truth. While holding heart to heart talks with the masses, we should not rationalize our errors.

Our party's ideological and political work has its fine traditions developed over a long period, as well as its undesirable elements such as "falsehood, exaggeration, and emptiness" [jia da kong 0250 1129 4500] developed under the influence of "leftist" ideology. Holding face to face talks with the masses and having "dialogues" with them is one of the fine traditions of our ideological and political work. Under the new historical situation, we should carry forward this tradition and do our ideological and political work effectively until it strikes a chord in the hearts of the masses so that we can provide a powerful ideological guarantee for accomplishing our reform and the great cause of the four modernizations.

LIAOWANG ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PARTY DELEGATES

HK251055 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 7 Oct 85 pp 4-8

["Special article" by Zeng Jianhui: "A New Milestone -- Notes on the Plenary Sessions of the CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates"]

[Text]

I

In September this golden autumn, Beijing once again became the center of world attention. Not only the socialist countries and the Third World countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but also various Western countries were closely following the progress of the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates.

The world's major news agencies and newspapers gave them wide coverage under eye-catching headlines such as "A Milestone Conference," "Quiet Transformation; Replacing Old With New in an Orderly Way," "Reform Opens Up an Unprecedented New Prospect," and so forth. Commentators pointed out that it is rare for a party conference in one country to evoke such tremendous international response. This is because it not only concerns the destiny and future of the 1 billion Chinese people, but also, as was pointed out by a foreign paper, "has an important bearing on peace and stability abroad, since China emphasizes modernization and economic development."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping told some recent foreign guests: There has been a very good response outside China toward our current policies, but people are apprehensive that our policies may not be continued and afraid that they may be changed after we, the old generation, die. This is really a problem. In order to ensure the continuity of our policies, a method is to gradually make our leading bodies younger in average age of members. The economic reform and the work to make the cadres younger are the two main tasks for us at present. The former will ensure the steady development of our economy, while the latter will ensure the continuity of our policies and a more stable situation.

These are also the two things this National Conference of Party Delegates has done. The two main items on the agenda were to discuss and adopt the proposal of the CPC Central Committee on working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development, and to partially restructure the central leading organizations. This was the same agenda for the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was held from 12 to 16 September prior to the National Conference of Party delegates. This is because the problems to be discussed and determined by the National Conference of Party Delegates were to be discussed and passed by the Fourth Plenary Session beforehand, and would then be examined and approved at the national conference.

The National Conference of Party Delegates was held between 18 and 23 September. Like the Fourth Plenary Session, the delegates spent most of their time in group discussions. They were divided into 30 groups, each with more than 30 delegates, so that they could fully air their views. Through lively discussions, they all spoke out freely and aired their views. The full session was held in the banquet hall on the second floor of the Great Hall of the People, mainly to adopt various resolutions and conduct elections.

The period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is one of key importance to China's economic development and to realizing the great goal put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress for the end of this century. At the group meetings, the delegates first discussed item by item the draft of the proposal on working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, including the basic guiding ideology of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a series of policies and principles, the struggle objective, and the main tasks. They held that this document, which takes reform as the key link, is a blueprint for promoting the reform. It emphasizes adherence to the basic national policy of opening up to the outside world, thus showing the continuity of the party's major policies and principles. It embodies the spirit of seeking truth from facts. While analyzing favorable conditions, it also gives full consideration to unfavorable factors and difficulties. The struggle objective it has put forward is both active and feasible. At the closing ceremony held on 23 September, the delegates unanimously adopted this programmatic document, which is of historical significance. Since the content of this document has already been published, it is unnecessary to go into detail in this article.

II

The comparatively more important task for this National Conference of Party Delegates was to partially restructure the central leading organs, so as to speed up the replacement of the old.

This is an important policy decision to ensure by organizational means the continuity of the party's line, policies, and principles; the smooth progress of the construction of the four modernizations; and the long-term stability and peace of the country. If it was only necessary to discuss and adopt the proposal on working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, holding a plenary session of the Central Committee would have been enough. However, since it was also necessary to partially readjust the members of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and on this basis to partially restructure the supreme leading organs of the central authorities -- the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee -- the central authorities decided to hold the National Conference of Party Delegates in accordance with the stipulations prescribed in Article 12 of the party Constitution to solve this important problem.

The decision on convening this National Conference of Party Delegates was actually made at the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982. At this congress, large numbers of young comrades who have both ability and political integrity and who were under the age of 55 were elected members of the CPC Central Committee. Although the leading members on the whole were younger than before, the average age of the Central Committee was still nearly 60, and that of the leading core, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, was also a bit too high. The central leading comrades, especially Deng Xiaoping and other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, clearly realized that it was necessary and imperative that the central authorities set an example in speeding up the progress of the new replacing the old. If the readjustment had not been made until the 13th CPC National Congress, as the time between the two congresses is long and people continue to grow older, the scope of readjustment would certainly have to have been expanded. Therefore, it is more suitable to carry out the readjustment step by step. The central authorities hold that in order to make party-building suit the increasing demands of the party's work and tasks and to ensure the continuity and stability of the party's policies, accelerating the progress of making the central leading organs younger while the revolutionaries of the older generation are still alive has become a problem affecting the overall situation. Therefore, the central authorities decided to convene a National Conference of Party Delegates between the 12th and 13th National Congresses, and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was held in October 1984. They decided that this National Conference of Party Delegates would be held by the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau in September of this year. As the system of permanent delegates was abolished by the 12th CPC National Congress, according to the stipulations of the central authorities, the 992 delegates to this national conference included all members of the three central organs and party delegates from various fronts.

Although this was only a partial restructuring of the central organs, the number of the members concerned was unexpectedly great to the outside world. It shows that the central authorities are both bold and resolute in accelerating the pace of making the leading organs younger and that our party, which is growing more and more prosperous, does not lack successors.

In order to partially restructure the three central organs in an orderly way, beginning in February this year, after issuing a circular on preparatory work for augmenting Central Committee members, the central authorities made a series of arrangements for partially restructuring the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. In May, the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau decided to form a 7-person group, headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, which would be responsible for guiding various localities and departments in carrying out a great deal of painstaking work.

The basic principles for this work, which were put forth by the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat include adhering to the principle of making the leading organs younger, better educated, and more professionally competent on the premise of revolutionization; adhering to the "four transformations" and the principle of having both ability and political integrity in regard to the candidates of the central leading organs; adhering to the principle of appointing people on their merits and after careful observation, repeated deliberations, and seeking opinions from various quarters; and following our good tradition characterized by being just, fair, honorable, and upright in all personnel arrangements, including both entering and withdrawing from the leading organs. The new members of the CPC Central Committee should be outstanding comrades who are capable of shouldering new historical tasks. Not only must they have a higher educational level, but they must also have made outstanding contributions to the construction of the four modernizations and must be honest and upright in their work style. They must also have a strong sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, a high sense of political responsibility, and the spirit of pioneering and making advances. After making repeated examinations of the candidates by various localities and departments and seeking opinions from various sectors, an initial plan for partially restructuring the three central organs was formed during the first 10 days of July. Then after repeated discussions and revisions by the central Political Bureau and Secretariat, a decision was made on the namelist of the candidates to be submitted to the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

What should be especially mentioned here is that in the course of deliberating the partial restructuring of the three central organs, many veteran comrades who made outstanding contributions in the years of revolutionary wars and in the period of socialist construction and who enjoy high prestige among the masses of people, valuing the overall interests of the party and the state above everything else, requested to withdraw from the three central organs on their own initiative. They used their action to abolish the life tenure of leadership posts for cadres, which had existed, and to give way to the comrades who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life and are industrious and promising. These young comrades are able to enter the central leading organs, enabling the realization of the strategic decision of the central authorities on replacing old with new. At the group discussions of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we could see the grey-haired old comrades vying with each other to express their sincere desire to withdraw from the central organs. With great enthusiasm, they also expressed their desire to make further contributions to the party, the people, and to realizing the great ideal of communism while happily living out their remaining years. The younger comrades said with sincerity that they will learn from the veteran comrades their good traditions, good work style, and a noble moral character, so that they can shoulder the heavy tasks of the revolutionary cause.

Perhaps you can find the answer in these sincere remarks and the cordial talks between the old and new comrades to why China's replacement of the old by the new is making such healthy and smooth progress. Some 131 veteran comrades, including 64 comrades from the CPC Central Committee, 37 from the Central Advisory Commission, and 30 from the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, sent a joint letter to the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, asking to withdraw from these central organs. The plenary session accepted their request. Comrade Deng Xiaoping praised them for setting a good example by their action in abolishing the lifelong tenure of leadership posts and promoting the reform of the cadre system. He said that this event deserves wide propaganda in the party. When these letters were read at the National Conference of Party Delegates, all the participants paid their respects to the veteran comrades with warm applause. The Fourth Plenary Session also sent a special letter of greetings to Ye Jianying, former member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and to Huang Kecheng, second secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

III

On the afternoon of 22 September, the delegates to the National Conference of Party Delegates voted for the new members of the three central organs in the Great Hall of the People. There were 64 new members entering the Central Committee (or 18.7 percent of the total number of the Central Committee after the readjustment), equal to the number of members who withdrew, and comprised of 29 full members and 35 alternate members. Their average age is 50.1. After the readjustment, the average age of the Central Committee was nearly 4 years lower than the original 62. In addition, 27 who had been alternate members of the 12th CPC Central Committee were elected full members of the Central Committee. Thus, there are now 56 new full members of the CPC Central Committee. But the total number remains the same as before, that is, 343 members (including 210 full members and 133 alternate members). The newly elected Central Committee members include 14 newly appointed department heads of the CPC Central Committee and ministers of the State Council; 22 newly appointed secretaries of provincial and municipal CPC committees, provincial governors, and mayors; and 8 high-ranking Army leaders. The newly elected alternate members include four newly appointed ministers. All these newly appointed ministers, secretaries of provincial CPC committees, provincial governors, and majors are comparatively young. Most of them are just over 50, and some are just over 40. The youngest of them is Hu Jintao, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, who is only 42. Through this partial restructuring, the process of making the Central Committee younger has been greatly promoted.

Some 36 comrades withdrew from the Central Advisory Commission, while 56 new members were elected. Now there are 182 members in this commission. Most of the newly elected members are those who have withdrawn from the CPC Central Committee and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and some are comrades who have withdrawn from other high-level party, government, and Army leading positions. As for the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the numbers of members newly elected and withdrawn are identical, that is, 31 members, and the total number of the members remains 129.

What especially attracts attention both at home and abroad is the partial restructuring of the party's supreme leading organs -- the Political Bureau and the Secretariat. Ten of the twenty-five members of the Political Bureau, or 40 percent, have withdrawn from this bureau, including Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, and other leaders who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect both at home and abroad. The six comrades who have been newly elected members of the Political Bureau are chiefly middle-aged leading comrades who are in the prime of life: Comrade Hu Qili, 55; Comrade Yao Yilin, 67; Comrade Qiao Shi, 60; Comrades Tian Jiyun and Li Peng, 56; and Comrade Wu Xueqian, 63. Their average age is 59.5. The average age of the original Political Bureau members was 73.75. With the completion of the partial readjustment, there are now 20 members and 2 alternate members in the Political Bureau. The Secretariat originally consisted of 11 persons, namely 1 general secretary, 8 members, and 2 alternate members. With 3 old comrades withdrawing from the Secretariat, 2 alternate members promoted to full members, and 3 members newly elected, the present Secretariat still consists of 11 persons. Of these, Comrade Hao Jianxiu is 49 and Comrade Wang Zhaoguo is only 44.

The partial readjustment of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Secretariat is not a minor one. The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee has retained a small number of revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy high prestige and are highly influential at home and abroad, such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen, so that they can continue to play a decisive role in the core of central leadership. This is necessary for the party cause and conforms to the fundamental interests of the party and the people. The ages of other members of the Political Bureau are from over 50 to over 70. The ages of the members of the Secretariat range from over 40 to 70. More than half of them are below 60. This shows that after the readjustment, the age structure of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat has initially become an echelon that will remain unchanged for several years.

This is very important. Just as Comrade Chen Yun emphatically pointed out: "This system will ensure that there will be an orderly succession of cadres in the Communist Party from generation to generation." In the course of this readjustment, the cadres were assessed from the aspects of being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Attention was also paid to the individual quality of the members of the central leading organs and the group quality of the central leading organs as a whole and various types of able persons were rationally provided in order to improve the efficiency of the group. This has enabled the central leading organs to go deeper into the realities of life, to come into more contact with the masses, and to more vigorously lead the people of the whole country in fulfilling the reform tasks and in achieving the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with great foresight, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other comrades of the older generation repeatedly raised the questions of achieving the "four transformations" of the cadre ranks and abolishing the de facto system of life tenure in leading posts. In view of the lessons in party history, the CPC Central Committee made a major strategic policy decision on achieving the succession of the new to the old by changing shifts collectively. The succession of the new to the old in the highest leading bodies actually started as far back as in the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in February 1980. At that time, the CPC Central Committee decided to set up a secretariat to take charge of the leading work on the front line and to appoint Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang secretary general and premier of the State Council respectively. The succession of new cadres to the old on a national scale started after the CPC Central Committee made a decision in February 1982 on establishing a retirement system for old cadres, particularly after the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress in September of the same year. Over the past 3 years, more than 1 million old comrades throughout the country, who had worked before the founding of the PRC, have retired and thus abolished the life tenure in leading posts with practical action. In the past 2 years, the various localities and departments have selected and promoted more than 200,000 young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and ability to leading posts at and above the county level so that the leading bodies at all levels have taken a big step toward the "four transformations" of cadres.

Particularly in the period between April last year and the eve of the convocation of National Conference of Party Delegates, the CPC Central Committee concentrated on readjusting on a fairly large scale the principal leading cadres of the central party, government, and Army departments and of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. The result was that the average age of the ministers of various ministries and commissions of the State Council was reduced from 61.6 to 56.6; the average age of the governors and vice governors, chairmen and vice chairmen, mayors and vice mayors of the 26 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, where the work of readjustment had been completed, was reduced from 57 to 53; and the average age of the cadres in the three PLA general departments and greater military area commands was reduced from 64.9 to 56.7. All this has organizationally paved the way for the partial readjustment of the CPC Central Committee.

IV

Speaking about the succession of the new leading members to the old, a central leading comrade said that the young comrades promoted to the leading bodies should continue to temper themselves in order to become more mature. There must be two conditions: One is the support of all people, particularly the support of older comrades, and the other is their own efforts. In supporting the younger comrades, it is most important for the older comrades to let them shoulder heavier responsibilities and handle more work. To temper oneself in practice is the most important way to success. The younger comrades should exert themselves.

First, they should strive to possess the ability to administer and to have the overall situation well in hand and find time to read some books on Marxism-Leninism, Chinese and world history, international politics, and economics. They should also read literature. No matter how busy they may be, they should read these books. They should never be bogged down in routine matters. Second, they should carry forward the fine style of handling problems and solving problems. This consists of two aspects: One is to be open and aboveboard and to uphold truth, and the other is to earnestly practice what one advocates and to take the lead in setting an example.

After a large number of young comrades joined the central leading organs, some revolutionaries of the older generation offered them earnest advice. In his speech at the closing ceremony of the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out that what is more important for the young and the middle-aged cadres in succeeding to the old is to emulate their heroic spirit of maintaining the revolutionary struggle. He hoped that they will be able to carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. He said: "Younger age and professional knowledge alone are not enough. To this must be added a fine work style. I hope you will serve the people wholeheartedly, go among the masses, and listen to their opinions; dare to speak the truth and oppose falsehood, refrain from seeking undeserved fame, and perform more actual deeds; make a clear distinction between public and private interests and refrain from seeking personal favor at the expense of principles; and appoint people on their merits rather than by favoritism." Deng Xiaoping proposed a new requirement not only for new cadres but for old ones as well. That is, we should study Marxist theory and increase our ability to apply its basic principles and methods to come up with solutions to the fundamental questions arising in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields. In this way we can both advance our cause and the theory of Marxism itself and prevent comrades, particularly those newly promoted young and middle-aged comrades, from losing their bearings in the complex struggle.

At the meeting, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian stressed the need to ideologically overcome the phenomena of looking down on the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They pointed out: At present, in building a society that is culturally and ideologically advanced, we must first concentrate on bringing about a fundamental improvement in party workstyle and in general social conduct. The improvement of party work style is the key to improving general social conduct. For this reason, we should strengthen ideological and political work and reinforce the ranks of cadres in this field.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee recently held special meetings to study this question. It stressed the need to have a firm grasp on ideological and political work, to draw the attention of the whole party to this work, and to regard the building of spiritual civilization as an important task.

LIAOWANG ON DEVELOPING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK281245 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 7 Oct 85 pp 9-10

[Article by Hua Zhengsheng: "A Talk on Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology During the Seventh 5-Year-Plan Period" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The proposal of the CPC Central Committee on the formulation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which was approved by the recent National Conference of Party Delegates, puts forth the goal of struggle in the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period. During that period, what strategy should we adopt to develop our science and technology, which is a decisive factor for the development of the new productive forces in order to realize this fighting goal?

1. FORM A COMPLETE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY IN ORDER TO SERVE THE TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF OUR TRADITIONAL INDUSTRY.

In the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, and for quite a time after that, our traditional industry will continue to constitute a fairly large proportion of our country's national economy. Therefore, in order to attain the fighting goal of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and realize the goals set for the end of this century and for the middle of next century, we must first tap the potential of our traditional industry. But a very great problem that we are faced with in developing our traditional industry is our fairly backward equipment and technology. According to world bank estimates, only 20 percent of our country's existing industrial technology and equipment reaches the 60's and 70's level of the developed countries and 60 percent of the technology and equipment is obsolescent and should be replaced. This is an important reason why our economic results and labor productivity are much lower than those of the developed countries. Our country consumes 210,000 metric tons of standard coal for the production of \$10,000 of GNP, but the Soviet Union consumes only 120,000 metric tons, the United States consumes only 91,000 metric tons, and Japan consumes only 37,000 metric tons. As the economic structures of these countries are different, there are some incomparable factors. But, these figures reflect, to a fairly great extent, the disparity between our country's technology and equipment and those of other countries. From this we can see what a tremendous role the improvement of our technology and equipment will play in improving our economic results and labor productivity. Therefore, in the seventh 5-year period, we should regard serving the technological transformation of our traditional industry and providing advanced and suitable technology and equipment for this transformation as a strategic task of first importance.

Our scientific research units and institutions of higher education should allocate a fairly large portion of their manpower for the technological transformation of our traditional industry. They should, moreover, form, through reorganization and merger, a number of research, development, design, and trial production institutes that have the capacity to systematically develop and assimilate complete technology and equipment, and gradually develop a powerful contingent of scientific and technological workers to serve the technological transformation of our traditional industry.

In order to guide the technological transformation of our traditional industry and point out the direction for the technological work of our scientific and technological institutes, we should formulate a technological policy that not only reflects the current trend of the development of science and technology but also conforms to China's reality.

In carrying out the technological transformation of our traditional industry, we should attach great importance to the transformation related to our basic components, equipment, and technology in order to improve product quality and sharpen their competitive edge in foreign and domestic markets.

For a long time in our country, the intermediate links that transfer science and technology from laboratories to the production sector have been very weak. As a result, many achievements in our laboratories cannot be transferred to our production. Therefore, we should vigorously make up our minds to establish a number of intermediate experimental bases in order to speed up the transfer of scientific research achievements to production.

WE SHOULD VIGOROUSLY DEVELOP THE APPLICABLE TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN BE QUICKLY USED IN COMMODITY PRODUCTION, THAT IS SUITED TO OUR CURRENT LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY, AND THAT CAN PRODUCE QUICK RESULTS, IN ORDER TO SERVE THE REINVIGORATION OF OUR AGRICULTURE AND TOWNSHIP AND TOWN ENTERPRISES.

The party's rural economic policies have given great play to the 800 million peasants' initiative in carrying out production and there have been heartening successes in the development of our agriculture. Here our policies have already displayed their tremendous forces. In contrast, we have not yet been able to fully exploit the force of our science and technology. During the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, the development of our agriculture and township and town enterprises to a very great extent relies on science and technology, but at present, we lack the guidance of science and technology and technological strength and equipment. This has already become a very great difficulty for the development of our agriculture and township and town enterprises. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we should regard as a strategic task of our scientific and technological work the provision of more and better achievements of science and technology than those that were provided in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, for the reinvigoration of our agriculture and township and town enterprises.

At present, the technology and management of our agriculture and township and town enterprises as a whole are relatively backward. Generally speaking, what we urgently need is not very high level scientific and technological achievements but technological achievements that can be quickly used in commodity production, that are suited to our current level of technology, and that can bring quick results. These achievements will better meet the needs of our agriculture and township and town enterprises. Some people call this kind of technology "inconspicuous" or "profitable" technology. The experience gained in many areas has proved that the development and popularization of this technology can often bring about unexpected and marked economic results. During the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, a fairly large portion of local research institutes and technology popularization institutes that are working in the fields of agriculture, industry or any other fields, should vigorously step up the development and popularization of the applicable technology that can quickly be used in commodity production, that is suited to our current level of technology, and that can bring quick results and transfer technology to agriculture and township and town enterprises. The research institutes and institutes of higher education of central departments, particularly those institutions of higher education related to agriculture and industry, should all regard providing technology for rural areas and township and town enterprises as their important duty to the society.

3. WE SHOULD SELECTIVELY DEVELOP RISING TECHNOLOGY AND SERVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RISING INDUSTRIES AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The vigorous development of rising industries is having a very far-reaching impact on economic development and even on the development of human society. Making every effort to develop higher technology has already become the key overall development strategy of the various developed countries. Because of the limitation of our national strength and economic structure and considering the current situation of our national strength and economic structure and considering the current situation of our scientific and technological work, in the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, conditions are not ripe for regarding the all-round development of higher technology as the core of the strategy of our country's scientific and economic work or competing with developed countries in an all-round manner in this sphere. However, as higher technology has proved to be extremely important for the development of economy and human society and as the structure and technology of our country's traditional industries are backward, in the sphere of higher technology, we should work very hard, acting according to our capacity, select our targets well, and concentrate our force to make breakthroughs. During the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, we should focus on developing microelectronic and biological technology, which will play an extremely important role both now and in future industrial and agricultural development.

The development of our higher technology should be based on the formation of rising industries. This is experience gained from our country's development of rising industry in the past and should become an important starting point for us today in developing higher technology.

The present balance in our industrial undertakings is still fairly uneven and our technology-intensive industries constitute too small a portion of our industry. If we do not make up our mind to readjust the structure and increase the portion of technology-intensive industries in our industry, it will be impossible for us to relatively sharply raise our economic results or improve our labor productivity. During the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, we should adopt earnest and effective economic measures and necessary administrative means to encourage and support the various forms of combines that our various industrial departments and some research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have established with relevant enterprises in order to combine in our system the development of higher technology with that of the rising industries, in order to shorten the period of time from development to application, and in order to gradually give rise to a number of technology-intensive enterprises that have relatively strong ability to absorb, assimilate, and develop rising technology and a certain level of production capacity.

The development of higher technology is extremely quick. In order to gain time, we need not start from the beginning in doing everything, but should introduce in a planned and selective manner some advanced technology and management methods from abroad. We should effectively organize the technical strength of our scientific research units, institutions of higher education, and enterprises, closely link the imports of technology with the domestic efforts in tackling scientific research problem hurdles, and achieve development and blaze new trails on the basis of assimilating foreign technology.

The development of new technology is not only very difficult, generally requiring quite a bit of investment, but has certain risks. Therefore, there must be overall planning and we must guard against the practice of rushing headling into mass action. In particular, in projects that require high investment and are of a high technological level, we should do a good job of planning, strengthen our centralized and unified leadership, and refrain from starting these projects blindly.

From a long-term and fundamental point of view, transforming our traditional industries means the application of rising technology. Therefore, in developing higher technology, we should pay particular attention to the technological transformation of our traditional industries. This should also be a major starting point for us in developing rising industry. Over the past few years, we have already scored heartening achievements in applying microelectronic technology to our traditional industries and thus proved the great force of higher technology in transforming our traditional industries.

4. WE SHOULD STRENGTHEN SUPPORT OF OUR BASIC RESEARCH AND THUS MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR OR ECONOMY TO TAKE OFF IN THE 1990'S.

A major breakthrough in basic research will sooner or later bring about a major revolution in our technology and thus cause our productive forces to develop by leaps and bounds. A major trend of the development of modern science is the continuous shortening of the cycle of the industrialization of basic research achievements, particularly, the achievements in the fields of microelectronic and biological technology. Therefore, in the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, we should give more support to our basic research and allocation more funds to this research. In order to ensure the achievement of the greatest possible results with our limited financial resources, we should focus, in the light of the medium- and long-term demands of our country's economic and social development, on supporting basic research that is closely related to the microelectronic and biological technology that our country plans to focus on developing. We should also adopt practical measures to effectively solve the long-standing problem in the field of our basic research of duplicating low-level scientific research.

In developing our country's basic research, we should pay particular attention to the establishment of a crack contingent of basic research workers. While continuing to give play to the role of our old scientists, we should make efforts to train and select a number of fine, talented young research workers to strengthen our basic research work.

Backward research methods are a major obstacle to the development of our basic research. In the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, as the state's financial resources increase, it should make a decision to focus its energy on transforming and building a number of important laboratories.

Our scientific research should go before our development of production. Good scientific research will make a satisfactory theoretical and technological base for the economy to take off in the 1990's and for the development in the 21st century.

5. WE SHOULD FIRMLY GIVE PRIORITY TO PROMOTING REFORM IN OUR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

In the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, we should enable our scientific and technological work to make an even greater contribution to promoting our economic and social development. The key to achieving this aim is to solve the problems in our system. Our rural reform and the economic structural reform with the focus on urban reform have already moved along the development of the reform in our country's scientific and technological system and made it score heartening achievements. The promulgation of the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the scientific and technological system" marked the beginning of a new stage of planned, arranged, gradual, and all-round development in the reform of our country's scientific and technological system. At present, the reform in our scientific and technological system is developing healthily. What we need now is first to further strengthen our careful guidance over the reform, strengthen macro control while conducting micro invigoration, and ensure that the entire reform of our scientific and technological system makes steady progress in the direction pointed out by the CPC Central Committee. Second, we should formulate plans for the implementation of the reform in our scientific and technological system and thus organically coordinate the various reform measures in our scientific and technological sector and enable our reform to make progress in an all-round and careful manner. Third, we should carry out the reform in our scientific and technological system simultaneously with our economic structural reform and make them promote each other. For this purpose, we should draw up some sets of reform measures.

The aim of the reform of our scientific and technological system is to emancipate the productive forces of our science and technology. In the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, while basically establishing an economic structure with Chinese characteristics, we will also be sure to basically establish a new scientific and technological system with Chinese characteristics. This will lay a sound foundation for the even quicker development of our country's scientific and technological undertaking.

JINGJI RIBAO VIEWS GRAIN PRODUCTION SITUATION

HK280930 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Li Dongdong and Zhou Mingfu: "A Talk About China's Grain Situation This Year" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] DUE TO THE REDUCTION OF GRAIN AREAS THROUGH READJUSTMENT, THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS, AND OTHER REASONS, CHINA'S GRAIN PRODUCTION THIS YEAR WILL SHOW A DROP FROM THE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HARVEST LAST YEAR.

NEVERTHELESS, IT WILL BE CLOSE TO THE SECOND BEST YEAR ON RECORD. THE GRAIN PRODUCTION SITUATION IS STABLE. VARIOUS LOCALITIES, HOWEVER, STILL HAVE TO ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO GRAIN PRODUCTION, MAKE BETTER ARRANGEMENTS, AND STRENGTHEN LEADERSHIP.

Autumn harvest and winter sowing are now under way. For many years we have devoted great efforts to solving the grain problem. Not until last year did we manage to raise grain output to a level close to the world's per-capita grain distribution. At present, the grain question has become a major issue of common concern.

Last year, for the 6th year in a row, the country had an increase in grain output. Output of grain, as well as industrial crops, animal husbandry, aquatic products, forestry, and other agricultural and sideline production, reached the quotas set by the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan a year ahead of schedule. Under the guidance of the spirit of this year's Central Document No 1, many rural areas have been persistently carrying out reform. Apart from certain items, which are subject to contract purchasing, restrictions on the sale and purchase of most agricultural products have been lifted and market regulation has been brought into play under the guidance of the state plan. The general situation is good both in the readjustment of the production structure in rural areas, including the readjustment of the ratio between grain growing area and the planting area of other crops, and in grain production.

1. It is estimated that China's grain production this year will show a drop from the exceptionally good harvest of last year, when output was 800 billion jin. Nevertheless, it will be close to the second best year on record.

-- The country reduced its grain area through a planned readjustment. The reduction in grain area this year was 300 percent greater than the average reduction in the previous 6 years. According to data provided by 12 provinces, including Hunan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Hebei, Liaoning, and Jilin, the amount of reduction in output due to reduction in grain growing area (as compared with the per-unit-area output of last year) accounts for more than 50 percent of the total amount of reduction in grain yield. The only exception was Hebei Province, which had a slight increase in grain output despite a slight reduction in grain area.

-- Most of the natural disasters this year occurred in the major grain-producing areas, and during the key growing seasons. In the heavily hit three provinces of northeast China, output reduction due to natural disaster was about 200 percent more than the output decline caused by reduction in sown areas. In addition, such southern provinces as Hunan, Yunnan, and Zhejiang were hit by drought. Henan and other central China provinces suffered from plant diseases and insect pests. In general, output fell by several hundred million to several billion jin due to natural disasters.

-- As a result of a reduction of input and slackening of guidance and management, the grain yield fell, an occurrence not witnessed for several years.

Despite this marked decrease in grain output, the grain situation in the country remains stable this year. Due to good harvests in the past few years, both the state and the peasants have some reserve grain on hand. So far prices and supplies of grain are stable in the market. The amount of reduction in grain output of the three northeast provinces has accounted for 50 percent of the total amount of reduction in grain output of the whole country. Still, the three provinces basically do not need to import grain from other parts of the country. What is more, Jilin Province even proposes to export the same amount of grain as last year to other provinces and overseas. By and large, the decline in grain production this year is not likely to affect the balance between grain supply and demand. On the other hand, the sown areas in autumn and winter this year will be expanded as compared with the same period last year.

Besides, as everybody knows, the steady development of agriculture does not mean that grain output must increase every year. To evaluate the level of agricultural development of a country, we must review the overall level during a 3-5 year period. It is true historically that every country, including developed countries, may suffer from bad harvests between years of good harvests. Our country set a new record grain output last year, totaling 800 billion jin. A minor fluctuation at this level is normal as long as there is no drastic drop in grain output.

2. The causes for decline in grain output are manifold. To avoid a decline, it is important that subjective factors not be neglected.

At the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Feeding and clothing a billion people constitutes one of China's major political and economic challenges, for 'grain shortage will lead to social disorder.'" In saying this, he emphasized the importance of the grain question. Therefore, it is very urgent and necessary to make a thorough analysis of both local and temporary factors that affect grain production in the country, including those factors of overall significance and long-term influence.

The first objective cause of the decreased grain output this year is the reduction in grain growing area through planned readjustment. China reaped bumper harvests during the past several years; it has attained a fairly high level of grain output and accumulated a considerable grain reserve. For this reason, the country started readjusting its farming composition from the top. This is an indispensable measure for the country to take in shifting its agriculture from a self-sufficient, small-scale peasant economy to a commodity economy. This is a correct decision that the government has made in light of the country's objective conditions for development of production with the aim of enriching the peasants. Apart from the above, natural disasters are also another important cause of the decline in grain output.

The drop in grain yield merits attention. We should take a sober look at this and undertake a major evaluation of the apparent lack of enthusiasm among some peasants for growing grain. As the cost of agricultural production means has gone up this year, the cost of grain farming has increased. Some peasants have cut their investments in farming, especially in grain production, and, as a result, there is a considerable surplus of chemical fertilizer for sale in the country. Obviously, this is quite a serious matter. On the other hand, with price restrictions on agricultural products lifted, grain farming is no longer so profitable as the planting of industrial crops and other products in many areas. Moreover, in some places, a certain county in Shandong Province for example, people did not want to farm. As a result, all the village farmland was contracted out entirely for farming by peasants from other areas. Also, services provided before, during, and after the farming season have not kept up with the current situation where hundreds of thousands of households are enthusiastically engaging in production. There are difficulties purchasing the means of production and selling grain. As a result, the peasants' initiative for production has been dampened to some extent.

In some places, on occasion, the sound of "no affluence without industry," as Comrade Chen put it, was much louder than that of "no stability without agriculture." Some leading and grass-roots cadres veered from no longer being "grain secretaries" to being only enthusiastic for acting as "industrial secretaries." They lacked the vision to take care of the rural economy as a whole and relaxed their leadership over grain production. This, too, indirectly affected the grain situation to a certain degree.

3. It is necessary to have a correct understanding of the role of grain production as the basis of our country's national economy.

In the proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which he made on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, and the written speech, which he recently made to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated and emphasized that agriculture would remain the basis of China's national economy. He said that although China's per-capita grain distribution had attained the world's average level, the grain question would still be a major one to which we would have to devote great attention as the demand for grain would keep on increasing.

We must be aware that, although China's per-capita grain distribution has increased to nearly 800 jin, the proportion of grain consumption in the current food composition of China, with its 1 billion people, is much higher than that of economically developed countries; that the amount of grain for industrial use is increasing; that it is necessary to set aside a certain portion of the grain for transforming the food composition and developing animal husbandry; and that we have to keep a necessary reserve of grain. Taking all the above into account, we find that our grain on hand is by no means abundant. The view of some people, who argue that China has a slight surplus of grain since grain has become unmarketable in some areas, can give some cadres and masses an illusion that it is no longer necessary to devote great efforts to grain production. In light of the lessons drawn from the repeated drastic fluctuations that we have suffered in the past 30-odd years, and keeping in mind the balance of the overall demand and supply, we should, at the moment, relay and emphasize the following message to our rural areas: Agricultural development remains the major foundation for the development of the entire national economy, and it is essential to attach full importance to its strategic position. The grain question should still be our primary consideration in the readjustment of the rural production structure, and rational arrangements must be made for it. We cannot treat this question lightly at any time.

That China's four-modernizations program needs grain is the precondition for development of grain production. That the peasants can get rich through grain farming will become a sustained impetus in the development of grain production. At first sight, it seems that grain farming is most unprofitable among other trades in rural areas, and that farmers can hardly get rich. However, in light of the level of rural economic development in China and the enormous social demand for grain at present and the foreseeable future, we find that grain production is highly stable, and in great demand. In the wake of extensive, in-depth development of production, development of the feed industry, actuated by booming animal husbandry, and the comprehensive use and intensive processing of grain as a raw material for light industry, grain production will bring stable revenue and a prospect of steady development to the vast number of peasants, especially those in areas with a below-average level of economic development where it is difficult presently to start more industrial and sideline production trades.

4. In order to ensure a steady development of grain production, we must on the one hand stabilize the grain growing area and, on the other hand, take policy measures to give full play to and preserve the peasants' initiative in growing grain.

In readjusting the internal structure of farming, we must maintain a reasonable ratio between the sown areas of various crops and, after the readjustment, keep the grain farming area appropriately stable. Shandong Province has substantially cut its cotton-sown areas as the supply of cotton has exceeded demand. Part of the extra farmland resulting from this has been shifted to other uses, and the rest has been used for growing grain. Shandong has thus become one of several provinces where the grain-growing area has been expanded.

Our leading people at all levels, especially grass-roots cadres in rural areas, have done a great deal of work in leading and helping the peasants to promote grain production. They have also made some suggestions.

For example, they suggested that the system of setting prices according to quality, with high prices for high-quality products, be implemented step by step; that the method of contracted purchases be consolidated; that town and township industrial enterprises be developed in light of actual local situations; that industry be developed to support agriculture and to regulate relations between agriculture and industry and commerce; that the grain administrative system be reformed and improved step by step, so that the initiative of the central departments and local units will be brought into full play, and so on.

We depend on our peasants for growing grain and on our cadres for implementing policies. Therefore, the key link is leadership. Governments at all levels, which are to take care of the overall situation, must continue to attach full importance to grain production. They should not give up their leadership over agriculture and, in particular, grain production. While carrying on with the readjustment of the agricultural structure, we must try to determine a suitable ratio between different trades in rural areas, improve economic results in connection with the scale of grain production, raise labor and land productivity, and give full play to the peasants' initiative by applying the party's rural economic policy. In this way we will be able to fulfill the goal of a harmonious and synchronous development of various trades in rural areas.

STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS ON CONSCRIPTION WORK

OW300518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the "Conscription Work Regulations" promulgated by the State Council and the Central Military Commission on 24 October:

Regulations for Conscription Work (Promulgated on 24 October, 1985)

Chapter I General Principles Article 1

This set of regulations is formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China."

Article 2

The draft of new recruits is an important work to step up Army building and defend the socialist motherland. People's governments and military organs at all levels should make serious efforts to do this work well.

Article 3

All male citizens who are 18 years old before 31 December of the year should be drafted for active service. Anyone not drafted in the year due for conscription will remain eligible for the draft until he is 22 years old.

When needed by the military, female citizens may be called up for active service according to the provisions in the foregoing paragraph.

When needed by the military and on a voluntary basis, male and female citizens not yet 18 years old before 31 December of the year may be drafted.

A citizen may be exempted from conscription if the person has a serious physiological defect or serious deformity that makes the person unsuitable for military service. A citizen eligible for conscription may be entitled to a postponement if the person is the only able-bodied one to provide for the family or a student studying in a full-time school.

A citizen eligible for conscription will not be drafted if the person is under investigation, indicted or on trial, or has been sentenced to imprisonment, detained, or placed under restrictions and who is serving time and has been stripped of political rights in accordance with the law.

Article 4

The number of persons to be called up and the specifications and schedules of conscriptions each year will be determined in the conscription order issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

Article 5

All provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should arrange for conscription work in their respective localities in accordance with the conscription order issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

In assigning conscription quotas, all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should make overall plans for reasonable distribution by taking the number and physical condition of the citizens eligible for conscription and the production and living conditions of the people into consideration. It is also permissible to rotate conscription by prefecture or county. Conscription quotas may be reduced or canceled for prefectures or counties that have had relatively more serious natural disasters.

Article 6

All provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should divide the technical recruits' draft zones in a planned way in accordance with the requests of the military regions where they are located.

Article 7

The nationwide conscription work will be organized and carried out by the Ministry of National Defense under the leadership of the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

The various military regions will be responsible for the conscription work within their regions.

A provincial military district (garrison command [wei shu qu 5898 2050 0575], garrison district [jing bei qu 6226 0271 0575]), military subdistrict, and the People's Armed Forces department of a county, autonomous county, city, or a district of a city (hereafter referred only as a county or city) will act concurrently as the military service organ of the people's government at the respective level. During the conscription period, the people's governments at and above the county level should organize the military service organs and public security, public health, and other concerned departments to establish a conscription office to take charge of the conscription work in their respective areas.

All offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions and people's governments of the townships, nationality townships, and towns should carry out the conscription work for their units or localities in accordance with the arrangements and requests of the respective counties or cities.

Article 8

During the period of conscription, all units must conduct intensive education among young people in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and performance of military service according to the law, carefully perform the ideological and political work among citizens eligible for conscription well, and encourage them to enthusiastically sign up for enlistment to defend the socialist motherland.

Chapter II
Conscription Registry
Article 9

Prior to 30 September each year, county and city conscription offices must organize basic-level units to conduct a conscription registry of all male citizens who are 18 years of age before 31 December of that year.

Article 10

According to county and city conscription offices' arrangement, offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions and the people's governments of townships, nationality townships, and towns should organize male citizens of the proper age in their respective units and areas to register for conscription, fill in the "Conscription Registration Form," and, according to law, determine who should perform military service, who is exempt from it, and who is not qualified for it. Those who have registered and are qualified for conscription after preliminary screening are categorized as citizens eligible for conscription.

Article 11

Offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions, and the people's governments of townships, nationality townships, and towns should, according to county and city conscription offices' arrangements and requirements, conduct visual physical examinations, review medical records, and conduct preliminary political and educational screening of the registered citizens eligible for conscription and select those who are politically and ideologically reliable, physically fit, and better educated as the targeted conscripts of the year.

Chapter III
Physical Examination
Article 12

When conscription starts, county and city conscription offices should make arrangements for the physical examination of citizens eligible for conscription in a planned way according to the conscription quotas [zheng bing ren wu 1767 0365 0117 0523].

Article 13

In a unified way, county and city public health departments should transfer medical personnel, organize them into a certain number of physical examination groups, establish a certain number of physical examination centers to conduct the physical examinations of citizens eligible for conscription at fixed points or by mobile groups. Counties and cities may also assign some hospitals to perform the physical examination if conditions permit.

Article 14

Offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions, and the people's governments of townships, nationality townships, and towns should mobilize citizens eligible for conscription to undergo physical examinations at physical examination centers on time. The number of persons sent to those centers should be determined by counties and cities according to the conscription quotas assigned by the higher level and to the general physical conditions of citizens eligible for conscription in the area.

Article 15

Medical personnel responsible for the physical examination work must strictly implement the "Physical Requirements for Citizens Eligible for Conscription" promulgated by the Ministry of National Defense and related regulations, correctly master the standard, and effectively ensure the good physical quality of new recruits.

Article 16

The liver function test (including surface antigen test) and physical reexamination should be conducted among the citizens eligible for conscription about to be approved for enlistment. Physical reexamination for submarine personnel should be conducted by regions in a unified manner. Examinations for surface vessel personnel, tank crews, and paratroopers should be conducted by counties and cities. Counties and cities should conduct spot checks of ordinary soldiers' physical condition. The number of them subjected to spot checks should not be less than one-third of the number to be enlisted. If the number of those disqualified is found to be quite large during the spot check, all the new soldiers should be subjected to physical reexamination.

Chapter IV
Political Screening
Article 17

The work of carrying out political screening of citizens eligible for conscription should be done by a county or city by organizing the public security departments and basic-level units under its jurisdiction.

Article 18

On the basis of the arrangements and requirements of a county or city and in accordance with the "Rules With Regard to Political Requirements for Conscripts" set by the Ministry of Public Security, the PLA General Staff Department, and the Ministry of Public Security the PLA General Staff Department, and the PLA General Political Department, offices, organizations, enterprises and institutions, the people's governments of townships, nationality townships or towns, and local police stations should earnestly carry out the political screening of those citizens eligible for conscription who have passed their physical examinations. The principle task is to gain a clear idea of what they actually did and to help them fill out the "Registration Form for Citizens Eligible for Conscription To Join the Army."

Article 19

A county or city must review, case by case, all those citizens eligible for conscription whom it is ready to approve to serve the Army on active duty. It is necessary to strictly carry out check and to ensure that the new recruits are politically reliable. We should avoid recruiting into the Army those who fail to meet our political requirements.

Chapter V
Screening New Recruits
Article 20

In screening new recruits, a county or city should evaluate, in an overall manner, those citizens eligible for conscription who have already passed their physical examinations and political screening. It is necessary to give higher priority to approving those who are politically sound in thinking and who have a strong physique and high cultural standards for induction as new recruits on active duty.

Article 21

Those citizens eligible for conscription who have been approved to serve in the Army on active duty should report to any county or city-level conscription organ to undergo the induction procedure and obtain a "Notice for Induction to a Citizen Eligible for Conscription." His or her dependents should bring this notice to the relevant household registration department to cancel his or her household registration, and apply for privileges as military dependents.

Article 22

If those citizens eligible for conscription who have been approved to serve in the Army on active duty are workers of a government organ an office, organization, enterprise, or institution (including a state-owned unit), they should be issued all the wages, bonuses, and all types of allowances for that particular month by the original unit.

Chapter VI
The Handover of New Recruits
Article 23

The handover of new recruits may be conducted in one of the following ways: New recruits may be escorted to the Army units by personnel designated by the counties or cities, they may report for duty at the Army units themselves, or they may be accepted locally by personnel from the Army units.

Article 24

In case new recruits are to be escorted to the Army units by personnel designated by the counties or cities, the following work should be carried out:

1. When conscription begins, the Army units at the divisional or independent regimental level (at the corps or independent detachment level in the case of the Armed Police Force; the same below) shall dispatch liaison groups to contact the relevant county or city conscription offices and to decide together with them such related matters as the destinations, transfer, and handover of the new recruits.
2. New recruits should be concentrated in a few Army units. Generally, new recruits conscripted from the same counties or cities should not be assigned to more than three divisions or independent regiments.
3. The counties or cities should select capable cadres to escort the new recruits to the Army divisions or independent regiments. The number of escort cadres and the number of new recruits should be in the ratio of about 1 to 30.
4. After the new recruits are gathered, the counties or cities should organize them into groups by destination and number and give them the necessary education on military basics.

5. After escorting the new recruits to the Army units, the escort cadres should brief the Army units on the new recruits' political and physical condition, education, and special skills. The escort cadres should return to their counties or cities as soon as they have completed the handover procedures.

6. The Army units should warmly welcome the new recruits upon their arrival and appropriately arrange for the boarding and lodging of the new recruits and the escort cadres.

Article 25

In case the counties or cities let the new recruits report for duty at the Army units by themselves, the following work should be carried out:

1. When conscription begins, the Army units at the divisional or independent regimental level should dispatch liaison groups to contact the relevant counties and cities and to decide, together with them, on the locations at which the new recruits should report for duty, the means of contact, the acceptance procedures, and other related matters.

2. Counties and cities should organize the new recruits into groups by destination and number and should select those with organizational skills to serve as squad, platoon, or company leaders to take care of things during the new recruits journey to their destinations.

3. Army units should set up reception groups at the train stations or piers where the new recruits are to report for duty. The reception groups shall handle the new recruits' acceptance.

Article 26

In case the Army units dispatch personnel to accept the new recruits locally, the following work should be carried out:

1. The Army units should select ideologically sound cadres with a strong sense of policy and organizational skills and medical personnel to form a small but efficient provisional new recruits acceptance office to handle the acceptance.

2. Upon their arrival at the acceptance locations, the acceptance cadres should work under the leadership of the local government and military organs and actively help the conscription office in the conscription work.

3. Military service organs at various levels should take the initiative and properly arrange for the boarding and lodging of the acceptance personnel, brief them on the conscription work, solicit their views, and decide with them matters related to the handover of the new recruits.

4. The gathering and handover of new recruits may be held at the site of the county or city people's government or at other convenient locations. The handover procedure should be completed 1 day before the departure of the new recruits.

Article 27

The following work must be done well in handling the procedures of handing over new soldiers:

1. Two "new soldiers' rosters" shall be prepared jointly by the counties and cities concerned. One copy shall be handed over to the Army and the other copy shall be kept by the county and city military service offices concerned.
2. When the Army is accepting new soldiers from the personnel dispatched by the counties and cities concerned, both sides must certify that the handing over of new soldiers is correct according to the "new soldiers' rosters" by affixing their signatures and seals on them. Both the records and the letters of recommendation concerning the new soldiers must be handed over to the Army.
3. If new soldiers are organized to report to the Army by themselves, they must be led by a designated company and platoon leader and the "new soldiers' rosters," records, and letters of recommendation concerning new soldiers must be sealed. When new soldiers are handed over at the point where they are designated to report, the Army should check the number of persons according to the "new soldiers' rosters," and should also promptly notify the country and city military service offices in the conscription area of the number of soldiers received and the time of their arrival.

Article 28

The counties and cities concerned should carefully observe the newly conscripted soldier soldiers before sending them to the Army. If anyone is discovered to have failed to meet the requirements for new soldiers due to political reasons or a change in physical conditions, he must be promptly replaced in order to avoid sending unqualified new soldiers to the Army.

Article 29

New soldiers' bedding and clothing will be provided and shipped to counties and cities by the logistics departments of military regions, provincial military districts (garrison command and garrison districts), and military subdistricts. Bedding and clothing of new soldiers of the People's Armed Police will be provided and shipped to counties and cities by the logistics departments of the Armed Police Corps of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. The counties and cities are responsible for distributing the bedding and clothing to new soldiers before sending them to the Army.

Chapter VII The Transport of New Soldiers Article 30

Fifteen days before conscription is to begin, the Army shall direct various armies, independent divisions (the People's Armed Police's Corps and independent units) to dispatch liaison groups to the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned to discuss plans for transporting the new soldiers.

Article 31

On the basis of the number of new soldiers to be transported and the starting point and destination of their trip, provincial military districts (garrison commands and garrison districts) shall propose to their transport departments plans for transporting new soldiers according to the transport regulations concerned.

Article 32

Railway and transport departments shall promptly make arrangements according to plans for transporting new soldiers in order to ensure that the new soldiers reach the Army safely.

Article 33

County and city conscription offices and the military units designated to receive new recruits shall make transportation arrangements according to schedule. Prior to transportation, they should teach new soldiers how to ride in a vehicle (boat) in order to prevent accidents on the way.

Article 34

Military representative offices located at a station or a wharf should take the initiative in solving problems encountered in the transportation of new soldiers. Cadres involved in sending and receiving new soldiers and the new soldiers themselves must accept the guidance of military representatives.

Chapter VIII
Quarantine and Discharge
Article 35

New soldiers shall be quarantined after arriving at a military unit. If anyone is found to be affected by a contagious disease, he must be promptly separated from others for treatment and epidemic prevention measures must be taken, if necessary.

Article 36

During the quarantine period, if a new soldier is found to fail to meet the requirements politically and physically, thus making him unfit for military service, he may be discharged. The time limit for discharge due to failure to meet political requirements, starting from the day of arrival of a new soldier at the Army to the day his discharge is approved by the Army, shall not exceed 90 days. The time limit for discharge due to physical disqualification shall not exceed 45 days. The Army should promptly provide medical treatment to new soldiers who are afflicted with a contagious disease or other dangerous diseases. At the same time, it should notify the county and city military service offices in the conscription areas that such new soldiers will be discharged when their condition has stabilized. In this case, the time limit for discharge will not be restricted. No replacements will be made after such discharge.

Article 37

When a recruit is discharged from the service due to failure to meet the physical requirements, an examination should be conducted and testimony given by the military hospital concerned (or by the Armed Police Corps' hospital or the prefectural or city people's hospital in the case of members of the Armed Police Force), and approval obtained from the authorities concerned at or above the divisional (Armed Police Corps) level. When a recruit is discharged from service due to failure to meet the political qualifications, the unit concerned should, prior to the discharge, verify the case through investigation in coordination with the public security bureau and the conscription office of the county or city where the recruit was drafted, and approval should be obtained from the political department at or above the divisional (Armed Police Corps) Level.

Article 38

In dealing with the discharged new recruit, the PLA unit concerned should perform good ideological work, complete the discharge procedure as required, and send a cadre to escort him to the county or city where he was drafted.

Article 39

County or city conscription offices should receive the disqualified new recruits discharged by the PLA units in accordance with the required procedures, and the public security organs should allow their settlement. If the discharged recruits were staff members or workers of government offices, organizations, enterprises, or institutions, their jobs and positions should be restored in their original units.

Chapter IX

Expenses

Article 40

Expenses for the work of conscription and registration of military service should be borne by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned and included as "conscription expense" in their respective local budgets.

Article 41

The definition of conscription expense and regulations governing the use and administration of such expense should be drawn up by the provincial, regional, and municipal conscription offices and financial departments in light of the actual local situation.

Article 42

Expenses for drafting new members of the Armed Police Force should be appropriated by the provincial, regional, and municipal Armed Police Corps in accordance with the local regulations for conscription expense.

Article 43

Logistics departments of the military districts concerned or the provincial, regional, and municipal Armed Police Corps concerned are responsible for reimbursement of the transportation expense for sending new recruits' bedding and clothing to counties and cities. Expenses paid by counties and cities for dispatching bedding and clothing to new recruits should be defrayed from the conscription expense.

Article 44

Expenses incurred for transportation, meals, and accommodations of new recruits traveling from the assembly centers in counties and cities to the PLA units, whether they are dispatched by the local authorities or traveling by themselves, should be reimbursed by the PLA units concerned in accordance with the prescribed procedures. In case the PLA units send representatives to receive the new recruits, the PLA units are responsible for the expenses from the date the new recruits are received.

Article 45

When a cadre escorts new recruits to the PLA unit, his per diem and traveling expenses and money spent for accommodations during the period of handing-over procedures following his arrival at the PLA unit should be reimbursed by the PLA units according to the prescribed standards. His meal subsidy during the handing-over period and per diem and traveling expenses on his return trip should be defrayed by the county or city concerned as conscription expense.

Chapter X
Supplementary Provisions
Article 46

Citizens with military service obligation but refusing or evading military service registration and citizens who are drafted but refuse or evade being recruited should be forced to fulfill their military service obligation by the grass-roots people's governments according to law, provided that education fails to make them correct their wrongdoing.

Article 47

In doing conscription work, personnel of organs of state should strictly carry out conscription orders and ensure the quality of new recruits. Those who have made remarkable achievements in conscription work should be commended and rewarded. Acts of receiving bribes, malpractices for the sake of private interests, and dereliction of duty causing a serious adverse effect on conscription work should be punished according to Article 62 of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China."

Article 48

The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for the interpretation of these regulations.

Article 49

These regulations take effect from the date of promulgation.

MILITARY ACADEMIES URGED TO PROMOTE OVERSEAS TIES

KH300556 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0308 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Report: "Yang Shangkun Encourages China's Military Academies To Establish Contacts With Institutions Abroad"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A senior officer of the Chinese Army encouraged China's military academies to establish contacts and step up academic exchanges with institutions abroad.

During his inspection of a number of military academies in Zhengzhou on 18-19 October, Yang Shangkun, executive vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, said that he highly approves of the plan to invite foreign professors to give lectures and to send students to study and experts to make inspection tours abroad. He asked in detail whether these academies had collected a great deal of data, whether they had acquired the latest information from abroad, whether they had invited well-known scholars at home and abroad to give lectures, and whether they had sent students to study abroad. He emphatically pointed out that although our country has limited foreign exchange, the central authorities agree that the capable personnel should go abroad to learn new things. The number of experts and professors going on visits abroad is by no means great and is insufficient, he added.

Carrying Yang Shangkun's remarks, today's JIEFANGJUN BAO says that these remarks have opened up a "forbidden area" in the work of China's military academies.

XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT FUJIAN CPC PLENARY MEETING

OW291131 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpts] In order to convey, study, and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the 4th Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held its second (enlarged) plenary meeting in Fuzhou on 14 October. Comrade Xiang Nan conveyed to the participants the general situation and major guidelines of the three meetings. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, he put forward the demand for studying and implementing those guidelines. Comrade Hu Ping presided.

Sitting on the rostrum were members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Jia Qinglin, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, Zhang Kehui, Lin Zhize, Cai Ninglin, and Yuan Qitong; and Chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission Hu Hong. The participants included members and alternate members of the provincial party committee, members of the provincial Advisory Commission, members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and responsible comrades of organizations directly under the provincial party committee, colleges, and prefectural, city, and county party organizations.

Comrade Xiang Nan first conveyed to the provincial meeting the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. On the need to step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: This is a question on which the National Conference of Party Delegates put great emphasis. We may say that the notion of building the two civilizations simultaneously prevailed throughout the conference. In the past, the whole party did not seriously attach importance to this question, and the phenomenon of neglecting the building of spiritual civilization was quite common. Some comrades have forgotten that the superiority of our party lies in socialist and communist faith, and overlooked ideological and political work. As a result, there are still many serious problems in party and general social conduct. The National Conference of Party Delegates has called on all comrades in our party to attach great importance to this matter, and emphasized the following three things: 1) The whole party should seriously attach importance to the building of spiritual civilization; 2) improvement in party conduct is the key to improving general social conduct; and 3) we should make great efforts to strengthen ideological and political work.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Comrade Xiang Nan put forward the demand for studying and implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. He said: The participants to this enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial party committee should first study seriously and well the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and firmly raise their awareness of the need to uphold the party's four basic principles, and to implement the party's principles and policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy.

Comrade Xiang Nan discussed how to appraise the situation in the province, what experience and lessons we should draw, why we particularly emphasize the party conduct and discipline issue, and to what questions we should pay attention in economic work in the next 2 years.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting, Comrade Cai Ninglin discussed several opinions on the formulation of Fujian Province's 1986-1987 economic plan, and Comrade Wen Xiushan presented his views on rural economic work.

WAN SHAOFEN SPEAKS AT JIANGXI CPC PLENUM

OW300306 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee opened at the Jiangxi Guesthouse on 28 October. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report at the meeting on the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. She called on the party organizations and leading cadres at all levels in Jiangxi Province to study, publicize, and conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee with a high degree of responsibility and to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Sitting on the rostrum were Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zengyi, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhu Zhihong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Wang Shufeng, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and old Comrades Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian and Ma Jikong. Sitting in the front row in the hall were Wang Tie, member of the central Discipline Inspection Commission; Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, Lu Xiuzhen and Wang Taihua, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; Di Sheng, Liu Zhonghou and Wang Shixian, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Peng Shengxi and Liu Bin, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Vice Governors Qian Jiaming and Sun Xiye; Fang Qian and Xu Shaolin, advisors to the provincial government; Shen Shanwen, deputy commander of the Jiangxi Military District; Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Wu Yongle, and (Wu Yunzhong), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Lou Mengwen), an old comrade.

A total of 391 persons attended the meeting, including all members and alternate members of the provincial party committee, members of the provincial Advisory Commission and members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; principal responsible comrades of provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, universities, and major mining and industrial enterprises; secretaries of prefectural and city party committees; prefectural commissions and city mayors; and secretaries of county and district party committees.

The meeting is focusing on two areas. One is the guiding principles, objectives, growth rate, reform steps and policies and measures for the Seventh 5-Year Plan of Jiangxi Province and to arrange the 1986-1987 plan. The other is how to step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, effectively improve party conduct, improve the thinking and work style of leading bodies at all levels, and strengthen ideological and political work.

The morning session was presided over by Comrade Liu Fangren. Comrade Wan Shaofen made a report on the general situation and major guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. She put forward some opinions on how to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates.

Comrade Xuqin presided over the afternoon session. Comrade Ni Xiance conveyed to the participants the guidelines of the forum of responsible comrades of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities held by the State Council. He also explained the draft of Jiangxi's Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development. From 29 October on, the meeting will hold group discussions on the draft of Jiangxi's Seventh 5-Year Plan and on how to improve party conduct, strengthen ideological and political work, and do a good job in building spiritual civilization.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS SPIES SENTENCED IN SHANGHAI

HK300524 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Oct 85 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhen Fan]

[Text] Four Kuomintang spies were imprisoned for four to 15 years in Shanghai last week. The four, Tao Zhifeng, Tian Senlin, Xu Yuanfan and Li Jing, were found guilty of collecting secret information for a KMT spy network, the city's security bureau announced at the weekend.

Tao, a former, resident of Shanghai who has a criminal record for rape and smuggling, joined a KMT espionage agency in Hong Kong in 1980. With money from the agency, he started a business in Hong Kong. He then began shuttling between Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hong Kong, developing connections. Tao, who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, was responsible for recruiting his brother-in-law, Xu Yuanfan, a worker, and Tian Senlin, an ex-prisoner. Tao also recruited his mistress Li Jing. Recruitment was done through promises of wealth and the opportunity to move to Hong Kong.

Officials of the Shanghai Security Bureau did not specify what secret information the gang had obtained and passed to the KMT agency in Hong Kong. But the officials said they were paid for their espionage activities and Tao's business firm was well supported.

Tian was sentenced to 10 years in prison; Xu eight years and Li four years. Tao and his mistress were arrested in autumn 1984 while they were taking pornographic pictures with Tao's wife (unnamed) in a Guangzhou hotel room.

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN TALKS TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

OW300304 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Leading cadres of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and people's government recently went to universities and colleges in Shanghai to explain to large numbers of teachers and students the resolutions of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the current situation, and the party's related policies. Warmly welcomed, the leading cadres engaged in direct talks with teachers and students and exchanged ideas with them. Many teachers and students said that it was a very good thing for leading cadres of the municipal CPC Committee and government to come to universities and colleges to hold talks directly with the masses, exchange information, and explain about the situation and the reform. They expressed the hope that these leading cadres would come to observe and chat more frequently.

Comrade Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, went to Juadong Teachers University on 26 October to report on the international and domestic situations to over 1,000 representatives of teachers, students, and workers. He cited a long list of facts to illustrate the great achievements of China's independent foreign policy of peace. He stressed: The patriotism we now uphold is not narrow nationalism, but patriotism linked with internationalism. For the smooth progress of socialist construction and the early realization of the four modernizations, we need a peaceful international environment and a domestic environment of stability and unity. We must extraordinarily value the current situation of stability and unity that we have achieved at a very high cost.

Comrade Rui Xingwen said: Some say that the economic situation should be viewed from the shopping baskets at vegetable markets. This way of reasoning has some validity, but not total validity. We must observe the general as well as specific situations; first of all, the general overall situation.

He cited a host of facts to show that the task to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation has been basically successful. The current economic situation is one of the best since the founding of the Republic. He also said: Because we failed to take needed steps in the past, Shanghai is now faced with such serious problems as a housing shortage, traffic congestion, and environmental pollution. The party and government are striving to solve these problems.

Touching on the party's work style, Comrade Rui Xingwen said: In the main, the party's work style has taken a turn for the better. Specifically speaking, the work style of seeking truth from facts has been tremendously carried forward; the party's basic policies are correct; the democratic life within the party has greatly improved; and many party members have played exemplary vanguard roles on all fronts -- Hua Yi, Yang Chuangyuan, and many combat heroes at Laoshan and Zheyinshan are all Communist Party members! However, there is the other side of the picture. For instance, abuse of power for personal gain and unhealthy practices can still be frequently found among a small number of comrades. Our party is making strenuous efforts to correct these problems.

On 25 October, some 10,000 teachers and students listened with keen interest to Mayor Jiang Zemin's report on the current situation at the Tongji University Auditorium. In his 2-hour report, the mayor dwelled on the excellent situation of economic construction and reform. Comrade Jiang Zemin also talked about the necessity of price system reform. He also briefed the teachers and students on the municipal government's work to solve the problems of the nonstaple food supply, transportation, and housing, and units future plans. Speaking about the supply situation in the market, Mayor Jiang spoke engagingly about his own trip to the vegetable market, recalling the prices of vegetables, eel, other fish, and meat. This talk was warmly received by the teachers and students.

In the past few days, Yang Di, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo, deputy secretaries, and Chen Tiedi, Zeng Qinghong, and Shi Zhusan, Standing Committee members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Zhu Zongbao, Liu Zhenyuan, and Xie Lijuan, vice mayors, also went to Huadong College of Political Science and Law, Shanghai University of Science and Technology, Zhongguo Textile University, and other institutes of higher learning to explain the current situation to teachers and students.

Before these rounds of reporting on the situation, Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, and other leading comrades had gone to some institutes of higher learning to hold discussion meetings with teachers and students. Today, JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO carried commentator's articles entitled "Leading Comrades at All Levels Must Pay Attention to Education in the Situation," and "Do a Good Job in the Ideological and Political Work Among the Masses," respectively.

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

OW300412 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Oct 85

["Feature Story" by station reporter (Liang Lihuo): "Wang Fang, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Addresses College Students on the Current Situation"]

[Excerpts] Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed more than 800 students of Zhejiang University at the students club at 1400 on 28 October. His address dealt with the current situation.

In his speech, Wang Fang talked about the great achievements the state had made in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since the start of reform and the implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

He told the students that the situation in our province, like that in other parts of the country, is also excellent. He said: Our province's total industrial and agricultural output value is estimated to reach 65 billion to 70 billion yuan this year. In other words, the gross value of our province's industrial and agricultural production this year will be doubled 5 years ahead of time. It is therefore said that the situation is excellent.

It answering questions raised by students on prices, Comrade Wang also discussed the on-going price reform. He said: Questions concerning prices cannot be discussed alone. Whether or not prices are reasonable should be judged according to the law of value and the relationship between supply and demand. He also said: The reform of the price system is being carried out according to the overall situation in the province and the rest of the country. This reform is now favorable to specialized rural households with higher incomes, but it has actually brought some difficulties to office cadres and school teachers, workers, and staff members in daily life, especially to students without any income.

Comrade Wang Fang told the students: The party and government have taken or are taking measures to ensure that the living standards of these people will not be lower than before. Prolonged applause broke out in the hall at this time.

In a harmonious and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Wang Fang told the students about four measures being taken by the provincial party committee to bring unreasonably raised prices under control. The four measures are:

1. Investment in capital construction and the increase of consumption funds are to be put under strict control in order to maintain a basic balance between supply and demand in society and to keep prices at reasonable levels.
2. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop the production of nonstaple foodstuffs and marketable industrial products for daily use in order to ease the strain between supply and demand. The state will allocate funds and materials for building basic facilities for vegetable production.
3. State commerce is to take part in regulating markets and give full play to its role in bringing prices down by purchasing and selling commodities.
4. Social forces are to be mobilized to supervise and inspect prices and to resolutely put an end to the acts of wantonly raising prices and collecting fees in violation of the law and discipline.

Then, Comrade Wang Fang discussed the question of party style. He said: Efforts are being made to strengthen party building and to consolidate and develop the achievements made in party rectification in the province in order to bring a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

From the specific facts dealt with by Secretary Wang Fang, students were able to see that our party has been advancing in vigorous strides in the course of reform.

GUANGXI LEADERS TALK WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

HK260329 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On 23 October, Guangxi Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang, Deputy Secretary Jin Baosheng, and Propaganda Department Director Hou Depeng went to Guangxi University to hold a forum with student representatives. The representatives reported to the leading comrades on their study of the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and also gave their views on issues of current concern to the students, such as the situation, educational reforms, and ideological and political work. Chen Huiguang and the other comrades answered their questions.

On the question of the current situation, Comrade Chen Huiguang said that in observing the situation it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between the whole and the partial and between the main and side currents. He cited the development of the productive forces, the basic turn for the better in the financial situation, the improvement in living standards, the progress in building spiritual civilization, and the notable turn for the better in party style in analyzing the political and economic situation in Guangxi. He said: The current situation in Guangxi, as in the whole country, is indeed quite good. This is one of the best periods since the founding of new China.

Jim Baosheng stressed that ideological and political work must be stepped up in institutes of higher education. It is necessary to look into solving problems of political treatment and pay and conditions for political work personnel, and enhance their status and authority. Comrade Hou Depeng gave his views on educational reform and the building of spiritual civilization.

HUNAN LEADERS SOLICIT COLLEGE STUDENTS' VIEWS

HK290423 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On 26 and 28 October, Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Wang Xiangtian, and Shen Ruiping, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, went to Hunan Normal University and Hunan University to hold discussions with a number of teacher and student representatives and listen to their views. The teachers and students aired their views on the current situation and put forward many suggestions and views on education reform, implementing the policies on intellectuals, and stepping up ideological and political work for students.

During the discussions, everyone held that the current economic and political situation is indeed one of the best periods since the founding of the state.

Comrades Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Wang Xiangtian, and others spoke during the discussions. They fully affirmed the views and suggestions put forward by the teachers and students and pledged that the provincial CPC Committee and government will solve as soon as possible certain problems that can be solved, and will create conditions for gradually solving problems that cannot be solved for the time being. Certain problems that cannot be solved by provincial authorities will be reported to the central authorities, and instructions will be sought from them.

GUIZHOU SECRETARY SPEAKS ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK241133 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] At the provincial work conference on discipline inspection held yesterday, Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important report on further strengthening the two civilizations and correcting party work style. Comrade Hu Jintao said: The convening of this provincial work conference on discipline inspection following the conclusion of the National Conference of Party Delegates is absolutely necessary. This will certainly promote the work of acting in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and correcting party work style.

In his report, Comrade Hu Jintao proposed three suggestions:

First, we should resolutely grasp the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Hu Jintao said: Grasping the two civilizations is determined by the task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is a consistent and long-term guiding principle of the party. We must regard the building of spiritual civilization as the key point in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Proceeding from reality, we must implement the work of building spiritual civilization in every area.

Second, the correction of party work style is the key to correcting the general mood of society, and is the basic guarantee for attaining prosperity. Comrade Hu Jintao said: In correcting party work style, we should start with education and strengthen ideological and political work: In particular, the leadership at various levels should take the lead in the work. This method is the most powerful. We must resolutely expose and struggle against those who corrupt the party work style and general mood of society. At the same time, we should greatly commend model party members and party organizations. We should greatly publicize their deeds and experiences, thereby creating a general mood in society of unity and ambition.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Jintao stressed that we must attach great importance to and seriously do well in the party's work of discipline inspection.

SICHUAN OPENS FIRST LEGAL TRAINING CLASS 14 OCT

HK281315 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the first legal training class for leading cadres in the province opened in Chengdu on 14 October. Some 150 leading cadres from provincial departments, commissions and bureaus, and principal leading cadres from CPC committees; governments; administrative offices; People's Congress Standing Committee liaison offices of all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures; and some theoretical instructors will attend the class for one month to gain legal knowledge.

Running legal training classes for leading cadres and training leading cadres at all levels by groups and in stages is an arrangement made by the provincial CPC Committee and government for spreading legal knowledge among all citizens in the province.

SICHUAN FOREIGN TRADE DIRECTOR OUTLINES PROGRESS

HK290927 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Jin Hongsheng, director of the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, was interviewed yesterday by station reporters on Sichuan's success in foreign trade work in recent years.

He said that the CPC Central Committee's principle of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the internal economy has promoted the development of the province's foreign economic relations and trade work. This is of great benefit in Sichuan's advance toward the world, and also helps the world understand the province.

Director Jin Hongsheng said: As far as the world is concerned, Sichuan is little known among the people of other countries. During the past 27 years, the provincial foreign trade bureau has never contacted any foreigner. The province's chemical and hardware products were exported overseas via Guangdong. The famous Tian Fu peanuts were exported through Hubei. The province even exported its hot pickled mustard tuber, one of the three most world-famous pickles, through Shanghai. During this time, people in the world knew only that Sichuan was the native haunt of pandas.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Sichuan gradually changed the closed-door situation. The province has developed direct trade and business relations with over 20 countries and about 2,000 companies, factories and financial organizations. This year, Sichuan became solely responsible for exporting its own products. Now, Sichuan is world famous for its abundant natural resources, a fairly high level industrial base and bright business prospects.

On meeting the people's higher demands for building the material civilization, improving their living standard and expediting the province's pace in building the four modernizations brought about by the policy of opening up to the outside, Jin Hongsheng said: There is no political boundary for science and technology. No country can attain prosperity by depending solely on a closed-door policy. It must make contact with other countries and, learning from the other's strong points, offset its weakness. It should adopt the advanced things from overseas, as advocated by Lu Xun in his principle of making foreign things serve us.

He cited some examples and said: In 1982, the Sichuan chemical industry plant imported a complete para-cyanamide production unit. It was recently put into operation and reduced production costs by 50 percent while doubling efficiency. Furthermore, the plant sold 40 percent of the output back to the FRG. By importing the equipment for producing high-class packaging cellophane, the Chengdu chemical industry plant filled the gaps in this area of industrial production, and also earned foreign exchange for the state by selling the product in the international market. In recent years, the province has imported a quantity of medical equipment such as devices for inspecting tumors and cerebral hemorrhaging, and (D-type) ultrasonic devices for inspecting liver, gall bladder, pancreatic, and renal disease. All this is good news for people suffering from these diseases. This proves that making foreign things serve us is of benefit to both the state and the people.

In the wake of developing foreign economic relations and trade work, the province's manpower technical force and products have been entering the international market. Jin Hongsheng commented: At present, several thousand engineers, technicians and workers of the province are working overseas. The value of overseas projects undertaken by the province totals over \$50 million, ranking second among China's provinces and cities. The province has also greatly changed the structure of export products. Recently, the proportion of industrial products reached beyond 80 percent of all export products. In addition, the province established multi-functional group trading companies in Hong Kong, and over a dozen Sichuan restaurants overseas. This greatly helps the province acquire information and promote trade.

Jin Hongsheng further said: The development of foreign trade has also made the cadres familiar with the matter. In the past, the comrades in charge of foreign trade affairs knew nothing about business operations. But now, they can giveplay to their skills, including the export and import of equipment and technology, and of operating financial investments. The development of a large number of foreign trade cadres has created conditions for Sichuan's long-term future development.

On the principle of maintaining independence and taking the initiative in its own hands in foreign trade work, Jin Hongsheng said: This is mainly carried out in four areas: First, the province must insist on giving priority to export in import and export work. Second, when importing technology and equipment, the focus is mainly on meeting the province's demands and the suitability of the import. Third, during trade talks, the province upholds the principle of maintaining independence and taking the initiative in its own hands. Fourth, on import and export, the state has promulgated regulations for strictly inspecting products. Anything harmful to the national economy and the people's livelihood is banned from being imported. We must, of course, adhere to the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and of helping supply each other's needs. For instance, Chinese herbal medicine is one of the province's major export products, but it still imports from overseas a dozen kinds of herbal medicine such as (Sha Ren), (Bai Kou), myrrh, and frankincense. They are necessary ingredients needed in the treatment of many patients. In other words, provided that the prerequisite of political equality and reciprocal friendship is fulfilled, and that the trading partner offers us favorable terms regarding price, quality, time of delivery and service conditions, we shall make a deal with the partner. For instance, some Japanese marketable products are strongly competitive in the international market. We have imported a number of these Japanese products in recent months. This is inkeeping with our principle of maintaining independence and taking the initiative in our own hands.

On the proportion of imported marketable commodities to imported technology and equipment, Director Jin said: In recent years the proportion of marketable commodities imported by the province was less than 20 percent whereas the proportion of imported technology and equipment was over 80 percent.

In conclusion, Jin Hongsheng said: Of course, because we are inexperienced, it is inevitable that we will duplicate and blindly import some products. But this is a problem in the course of making advances. In addition, some other problems have been discovered and dealt with by the state. Therefore, our progress is free from obstruction.

SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO 4,000 TRAPPED IN XIZANG

OW280745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Ihasa, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Food, clothing and other relief material are being dropped from a fleet of four Army helicopters to peopled trapped by heavy snow in northern Tibet. Since October 17, heavy snow has left over 4,000 people and more than 400,000 head of livestock short of fuel and feed in Nagqu Prefecture, officials here said today. A government work team is leading the local people to fight the calamity and hundreds of trucks are carrying relief materials to the disaster areas.

Altogether 18,500 kilograms of barley, 250 cases of cookies, as well as matches and candles, fur-lined shoes, cotton-padded caps, gunny-bags and firewood will be dropped. Snow is expected to continue, officials said.

BEIJING SECRETARY CONGRATULATES ADVANCED PERSONS

SK300613 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a forum on 12 October to welcome the municipal delegates who had attended the national commendatory rally of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals of democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce who distinguished themselves in serving the four modernizations.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, extended warm congratulations and welcome to the 29 delegates of our municipality on behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and government. He said: Your participation in the rally was an honor for yourselves, an honor for the various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce of our municipality, and also an honor for the people of Beijing Municipality. You have made great contributions to the four modernizations drive of the capital and deserve the respect of the people throughout the municipality. While studying and discussing the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates at present, we should publicize, develop, and consolidate the various principles and policies on the united front, and arouse the initiative of all quarters to win greater success in the work of our municipality.

Delegates to the commendatory rally spoke animatedly of their feelings, and pledged to make new contributions to the four modernizations with the guidance of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and in line with the requirements of the central committees of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Pu Jiexiu, Tan Yizhi, and Guo Zuyuan, and responsible persons of various democratic parties also spoke at the forum. Li Bokang, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Xu Weicheng, Ma Yaoji, Feng Mingwei, Sun Fuling, Gao Ge, Guan Shixiong, and Gan Ying attended.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES CONTROLLING CAPITAL INVESTMENT

SK290945 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Control the Scope of Investment in Fixed Assets, Promote the Sustained Development of the National Economy"]

[Text] Controlling the scope of investment in fixed assets will not only create a favorable economic environment for the reform projects, but also enable the national economy to develop in a stable and sustained manner. Therefore, it is an important issue requiring an urgent solution in the current economic work.

Because of "leftist" influence, some comrades of economic departments are currently hankering to build new projects, resulting in excessive investment in fixed assets. Viewed from the situation of the whole country, in both 1984 and 1985, the annual added investment in fixed assets amounted to the total increase in investment during the 3 years before 1984, increasing by 200 percent in 5 years. The adoption of a series of measures by the central authorities has already begun to solve this problem. Viewed from the situation of our province, however, comrades in some localities still lack understanding of the important significance of controlling the scope of investment in fixed assets, and begrudge the "cutting off" of their projects on the excuse that their localities are in a special situation. It should be noted that failure to solve this problem will lead to a series of negative factors in the economic sphere. Concretely speaking, these negative factors include: First, the failure to control investment in fixed assets will lead to an excess of input over output. Second, it will seriously affect capital construction and the readjustment of the production structure. Third, it will hamper technological progress.

Fourth, it will damage the balance between revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments, and will cause a price hike. Fifth, it will lead to the import of a large amount of raw materials, and expand the adverse balance of international payments. Sixth, it will dampen the vitality of enterprises. Seventh, it will encourage evil trends, result in construction of unnecessary projects, inflate demands, and cause a man-made shortage of materials and goods. Eighth, it will cause too high a rate of accumulation and the inflation of consumption and demand. In sum, excessive investment in fixed assets, capital construction projects in particular, will lead to comprehensive constrictions in economic life, will hamper the smooth development of reform, will result in instability and even big advances and declines in the economic development, and will, finally, force us to conduct a large-scale readjustment. In this way, we will suffer heavy losses.

This year, in accordance with the state stipulations, our province has conscientiously reviewed on-going construction projects and reduced the number of projects not covered by the plan, thus basically controlling investment in capital construction within the state-assigned targets. However, because of the attempt of some comrades to build more new projects and to accelerate the speed of construction, our province has still failed to ensure sources of funds, raw materials, energy supply, and transport facilities for some construction projects. If we refuse to adopt measures to check such projects, and instead let them develop continually, capital construction and current production will be adversely affected. Therefore, all localities and departments should conduct a conscientious investigation of the on-going construction projects, and should resolutely close or postpone those projects whose sources of funds, raw materials, energy supply, and transport facilities have not been ensured. All localities and departments should pool their material and financial resources for the key construction projects and those projects that consume less investment, yield more economic results, and earn more foreign exchange, in order to greatly enhance the efficiency of investment.

To control the scale of investment in fixed assets and avoid the expansion of production as a result of the building of more projects, we should resolutely implement the principle raised by the Seventh 5-Year Plan on "firmly shifting the focus of construction to the technological transformation, rebuilding, and expansion of existing enterprises, and expanding production mainly by tapping potentials"; should actually strengthen the technological transformation of existing enterprises; should vigorously improve the quality of products and the management of enterprises; and should increase economic results. In this way, our economy will develop in a sustained and stable manner.

HEBEI TO STRIKE AT ECONOMIC, CRIMINAL OFFENSES

SK290955 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpts] From 6 to 9 October, the provincial Public Security Department held an on-the-spot meeting in Zhangjiakou City on dealing blows to stealing and other criminal activities. Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. The Zhangjiakou City Public Security Bureau and the Qiaodong, Xuanhua, and Chafang District Public Security Subbureaus introduced their experiences on fully mobilizing and relying on the masses and using the systems engineering method to deal strict blows to stealing and other criminal offenses that affect social order.

Comrade Xie Feng delivered a summation speech. He expressed his important opinions on the province's current public security situation, on continually dealing severe blows to economic irregularities and serious criminal offenses, and on strengthening the building of the political and legal contingent. He said: We must make an objective estimate of the current public security situation.

We should fully affirm the achievements in dealing blows to economic irregularities and criminal offenses, but should not overestimate and be over-satisfied with the achievements. From now to the time before the Spring Festival, political and judicial departments at all levels in the province should, under the leadership of CPC committees and people's governments, make concerted efforts to continually conduct an in-depth campaign against economic irregularities and serious criminal offenses. The campaign should be aimed at dealing blows to stealing; banning gambling activities; checking those reactionary secret societies, witches, and sorcerers who conduct criminal activities by resorting to feudalism and superstition; and banning obscene videotapes. The principle of dealing severe and rapid blows according to law must be upheld continually. Political and legal departments at all levels should pay great attention to the campaign against economic irregularities, and should attach importance to this work in order to ensure the smooth development of the economic structural reform.

Comrade Xie Feng pointed out: At the recent National Conference of Party Delegates, some central leading comrades reiterated the necessity of effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere before the convocation of the 13th party congress. To attain this goal, the efforts of the whole party and all the people are needed, and all political and judicial departments should shoulder an important duty and play an important role. He expressed the hope that political and judicial departments at all levels in the province would make positive contributions.

XING CHONGZHI HOLDS TALKS AT HEBEI UNIVERSITY

SK292219 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 October, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, zestfully came to Hebei University to hold talks on the current situation and policies with more than 300 representatives of teachers and students. All seats in the classroom were full. Slips of paper were successively delivered from the students seated in the back rows to those in the front rows and then to Comrade Xing Chongzhi. Some students put forward the issue of appraisal of the current situation. Some asked him to set forth his views regarding contemporary college students. Some asked him about his appraisal of party rectification and the issue of party style. Some put forward the issues of admission to the party, livelihood and job distribution that are closely related to them. Comrade Xing Chongzhi expressed his opinions as reading these slips of paper. Laughter and applause was frequently provoked.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi put forward his views on the current rural situation. He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, great changes have taken place in the rural situation. Those students living in rural areas have a more intimate understanding of this than I. With regard to party style, he said: Most party members are good but a few are engaged in unhealthy practices. The party is striving to correct them. We should believe that the party will completely and certainly correct them.

With regard to the ideological and political work, Comrade Xing Chongzhi pointed out: A defect existed in our previous ideological work. They conducted the ideological work regardless of the masses' reaction, held mass criticism to solve problems, and gave meaningless lectures. We must eliminate this work style. We should know what the people are thinking about when conducting ideological work. We should adopt the methods that they are willing to accept in ideological education. We should conduct the work in accordance with the characteristics of the students. We should make explorations to reform methods of ideological work. People cultivated at the institutions of higher learning should have not only knowledge but also ideals, morality, and a sense of discipline. The ideological work of the schools is a job for not only cadres in charge of political work under the CPC committees but also all administrative cadres and teachers. It is extremely important to build a rank of political workers.

All teachers are political workers. Teachers should play an exemplary role in having ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline. They should also penetrate education on ideals and morality into all curriculums, and link education on knowledge with the cultivation of ideology and morality.

As Comrade Xing Chongzhi read a slip of paper saying "talk about your views on contemporary college students," the students responded with warm applause. He said: The young students at present with active thinking are ready to accept new things, are sensible, and show concern for the modernization. Many young people have made creation and achievements. In order to achieve the work of the whole province, we should rely on the cadres and the masses of the whole province as well as the college students here to set forth opinions and suggestions. He emphatically pointed out: The college students of the socialist country should have a correct world outlook and a correct outlook on life, and grasp the basic viewpoints of Marxism and Leninism. With all this, they are able to study well and will be able to well serve the socialist motherland after graduation.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi also expressed his opinions on dining arrangements, distribution of graduates, and hikes of book prices. His answers won a burst of applause and comprehensive laughter among the students.

Finally, Comrade Xing Chongzhi placed three hopes on the students of Hebei University: 1) Hebei University is the only university in Hebei Province. It has glorious historical traditions. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government urged Hebei University to run itself well on what has already been achieved, stand in the forefront of the educational system reform, strive to be an important base for "cultivating more and better talented personnel," and play an exemplary role in the spiritual civilization. 2) While teaching books, university leaders and all teachers should strengthen education on ideological and political work among the students, plan an exemplary role in doing so, and link teaching with ideological work. 3) In line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of the students should cultivate themselves into talented persons with "ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline" who are required in the new age. The students should have not only abundant scientific and cultural knowledge but also lofty ideological and moral characters. They should have a lofty spirit of being dedicated to serving socialism. He hoped that Hebei University would become the best of the 50 universities and colleges in the province, cultivate talented persons, create good experiences, and play an exemplary role.

Accompanying Comrade Xing Chongzhi to visit Hebei University were Han Chengli, secretary of the Baoding City CPC Committee; Zhou Zhihua, deputy director of the provincial scientific educational bureaus; Yu Qingshen, deputy director of the provincial Education Bureau; and responsible comrades of Hebei University, Huabei Electric Power Institute, Hebei Agricultural College, and Baoding Junior Teachers' College.

SHANXI RADIO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF UNITY

HK290319 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Unity Is Strength"]

[Excerpts] In order to better fulfill the tasks put forward by the 12th Party Congress and the National Conference of Party Delegates, we must strengthen the unity of the whole party and people, and especially the unity of the leadership groups at all levels. Unity is strength and victory. This is an irrefutable truth.

As a result of bringing order out of chaos, the consequence of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution [as heard] in seriously splitting the cadres and masses has been eliminated to a very great extent. Factionalism and anarchism have been largely overcome.

A political situation of stability and unity has formed and is being continually consolidated and developed. As a result of ideological education and organizational readjustment, a fine situation of striving in unity has emerged in the leadership groups at all levels.

However, we must also realize that lack of unity still exists in some places and units. When old problems have been solved, new ones emerge. Only by seriously facing and solving the various problems of lack of unity can our ranks maintain powerful fighting strength.

It is currently very important to promote unity in the leadership groups at all levels. At present these groups are carrying out cooperation between new and old members and replacement of the latter by the former. This is the requirement of the era and the revolutionary cause. New and old cadres must base themselves on the plan of doing everything for the party's cause in preserving the unity of the leadership collectives. They must respect, trust, support, and make allowances for each other, and work well in concert.

In order to strengthen unity, it is essential to uphold the principle of democratic centralism. We must have collective leadership with division of responsibility. Collective decisions must be made on important problems on the basis of full discussions. One person should not decide everything.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG, OTHERS PLANT TREES 25 OCT

HK260209 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] On 25 October, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government, Discipline Inspection Commission, and CPPCC, Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Zhang Bangying, Li Xiuren, Zhang Jianmin, and Hu Xiaoqin, and provincial Military District Commander (Yu Hongli) and political commissar (Luo Dinghui) went to Tianlongshan in the Taiyuan outskirts to help plant trees.

GANSU LEADERS COMMEND OUTSTANDING YOUNG ATHLETES

HK270359 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The provincial Physical Culture Commission held a rally in Lanzhou today to commend and present awards to Gansu athletes, coaches, and work personnel who scored outstanding success at the national youth sports meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC Li Ziqi, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Nie Dajiang, and Guo Hongchao attended the ceremony. Also present were Wang Shitai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Yang Zhilin, member of the CPPCC.

QINGHAI SENDS RELIEF PLANES TO TANGGULA AREA

HK290837 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very much concerned about the disaster-stricken herdsmen in Tanggula. Planes dispatched by the central leadership have already arrived in Golmud.

From 1650 to 1850 on 23 October, provincial Governor Song Ruixiang and responsible comrades of a PLA Air Force unit flew over the disaster-stricken Tanggula area. They saw people fighting against the disaster and more than 10 flocks of sheep and oxen on the snowy mountain. Some herdsmen waved red objects to greet the plane. The plane distributed comfort letters to the masses.

The provincial government has decided to dispatch several planes to air-drop relief supplies to the disaster area from 1000 to 1900 on 24 October. The provincial government demanded that cadres and masses in the Tanggula area cooperate to make the air drop a success. They are requested to wave red, yellow or black objects at the planes or light bonfires as beacons so that planes can accurately air-drop relief supplies.

The provincial government also instructed the cadres and masses in the Tanggula area to kill cattle except for female cattle of breeding age and then preserve them so as to minimize the losses caused by the disaster and alleviate their burdens in fighting against it. The provincial government also told the cadres and masses in the disaster-stricken area: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are always concerned about you and the provincial CPC Committee and government are taking every effective measure to help you fight against the disaster. We sincerely hope that you will unite as one, work together with one heart in times of difficulty, and win the final victory in fighting against this disaster.

QINGHAI'S YIN KESHENG INSPECTS TIBETAN PREFECTURES

HK290401 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yin Kesheng inspected the Yushu and Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures from 7 to 26 October, travelling 2,700 kilometers. During these 20 days, Comrade Yin Kesheng focused his investigation on four counties, five townships, and four villages. He visited more than 10 peasant and herdsman households, chatted with the masses about production and living standards since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and sought their views and suggestions on local production.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said: The grass-roots party organizations should regard solving the masses' food and clothing problems as their cardinal task. Apart from taking the lead in getting rich through hard work, the township and village cadres must also lead the masses to extricate themselves from poverty and embark on the road of prosperity for all.

During his investigation, Comrade Yin Kesheng said to the comrades of the autonomous prefectures and counties: Yushu and Guoluo Prefectures must persist in the Marxist theory of cognition and continually deepen understanding of the local situation. They must implement the party's principles and policies in light of local realities and carry out work in a creative way.

He said: The focal points in work in these two prefectures in the coming period are to let the peasants and herdsmen get rich as soon as possible, first helping those in poverty-stricken areas to solve the food and clothing problem, and also to promote a developmental-style economy by opening up and cultivating new sources of wealth and continually increasing local financial strength, so as to create conditions for development and construction in the two prefectures.

SHAANXI PROVINCE BANK IRREGULARITIES REVEALED

HK290559 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] A province-side credit inspection by the Shaanxi branch of the People's Bank of China has discovered widespread irregularities in credit management by provincial banks, CHINA LEGAL NEWS reports. The inspection revealed disorder in credit management and that some banks had recklessly squandered their credit funds. Economic criminals had taken advantage of the banks' disorderly management, resulting in widespread fraud, the report said.

The Trust and Investment Company under the province's Agricultural Bank took over from its county branches six percent of their credit funds for its own trust fund. Between May and August this year, the company gave loans totalling 1.44 million yuan despite the state's restriction on credits. The Agricultural Trust Company of Tongshuan City lent out 1.5 million yuan to the city's Metallurgical Machinery Sales Company, in exchange for a 20 percent share in the company's profits.

Some manipulators resorted to borrowing from several banks at once to bypass lending restrictions. They used the money for speculation, gaining illegal profits, especially in foreign currency dealings. Since the beginning of this year, 35 cases of foreign currency violations have been reported in the province, involving more than \$3.5 million illegally bought and resold, the report said.

Some bank clerks were found to be involved in the irregular dealings. Zhang Xuanmou, an official at a district bank in Xian City, made 50,000 yuan from his bank illegally. Liu Zhisheng got 230,000 yuan of bank credit by bribing Xingping County Credit Society officials with TV sets and bicycles, the paper said. The Xian branch of the Bank of China was found to have given an unwarranted loan of \$5 million to the China Xin Xing Company's northwest branch. The company used the money to speculate in imported cars, earning illegal profits.

BAI JINIAN ADDRESSES DEPARTING SHAANXI CADRES

HK270355 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a rally on 26 October to send off some 1,000 provincial organ cadres who have been sent down to the rural areas. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian urged them to work hard in the rural areas and made their proper contributions to transforming poor areas in the province.

Comrade Bai Jinian put forward the following demands and hopes on those cadres going down to the rural areas:

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST REGION

1. Embrace lofty ideals and [words indistinct]. The ideal of party members is to accomplish communist ideals. Quadruplication of industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century is the goal of endeavor proposed by the CPC Central Committee. The cadres going down must link their own work with the goal of quadruplication and the communist ideal and strive to fulfill these glorious tasks assigned by the party and people.
2. Have the creative and pioneering spirit.
3. Improve work style, utter less empty talk, and do more practical work. The cadres should do concrete and sound work in each county, township, village, and household to help grass-roots cadres brace their spirits, help the peasants to develop ways of getting rich, and lead the peasants to follow the path of prosperity for all.
4. Set strict demands on yourselves, observe discipline and law, and set an example for the grass-roots and masses with your own model deeds, to promote the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas.

Also present at the rally were Li Qingwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, Dong Jichang, and Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; and leading comrades of the provincial government, People's Congress Standing Committee, and Advisory Commission, and of the prefectures and cities.

PLA HERO GROUP GIVES FIRST REPORTS IN XIAN

HK270357 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The sixth subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group gave its first report meeting in Xian at the provincial sports stadium on 26 October. Over 10,000 cadres of the provincial CPC Committee and government organs and PLA commanders and fighters attended the meeting. Before the meeting, Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Zhou Yaguang, Bai Wenhua, Yan Kelun, Tan Weixu, (Dong Zhaowen), and other leaders of the party, government, and Army in the province met the members of the group and welcomed them to Shaanxi.

SHAANXI PARTY LEADER REVIEWS CURRENT PROBLEMS

HK290229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee from 21 to 27 October, which concentrated on conveying and studying the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Comrade Bai Jinian first conveyed the spirit of this conference. Comrades Li Qingwei, Dong Jichang, and Tao Zhong conveyed the spirit of two forums held by the State Council and central departments concerned. Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, and Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting.

An outstanding characteristic of this meeting was that it focused on the possibility of accelerating the building of spiritual civilization and launching ideological and political work. Responsible comrades of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and CYL committee spoke on problems in ideological and political work.

On the basis of profoundly appreciating the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the participants held initial discussions on the draft of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan. A meeting of secretaries of university and college CPC committees was held to study the question of stepping up ideological and political work in the schools. The remarks of Comrade Hu Yaobang made during his recent inspection of Shangluo Prefecture were conveyed at the conclusion of the enlarged meeting.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian delivered a speech on 27 October entitled "A Number of Problems in Current Work." After summing up the proceedings at the enlarged meeting, he spoke on five questions: 1) Continue to do a good job in conveying studying, and implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates; 2) vigorously step up ideological and political work; 3) strengthen grass-roots work; 4) continue to get a good grasp of party rectification and resolutely correct unhealthy trends; 5) continue to get a good grasp of current economic work.

On the first question, Comrade Bai Jinian said: We must apply the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates to guide the current reforms. In carrying out reforms, we must uphold the two fundamental principles of maintaining socialist public ownership as the dominant factor in the economy and gradually bringing about prosperity for all the people. We must carry out the reforms to the end. We must regard the spirit of building the two civilizations simultaneously as the fundamental principle guiding all our future work. At present, while doing a good job in building material civilization, we must concentrate more time and effort on grasping the building of spiritual civilization. This must be translated not only into correcting the party style but also into practical deeds in strengthening ideological and political work, and into the practical work of the ideological, cultural, education, and public health departments.

He said: In accordance with the spirit of the central resolution on further replacing old comrades with new in the leadership organs, we must do a good job in readjusting the membership of the three committees in our province and strengthen the building of the leadership groups at all levels. The provincial CPC Committee hopes that the party organizations and leading cadres at all levels will profoundly appreciate the spirit of the central resolution, emulate the example of the central comrades, and make contributions toward replacing old comrades with new in the leadership organs at all levels in the province.

On the question of vigorously stepping up ideological and political work, Comrade Bai Jinian said: We have already stepped up this work to some extent, but viewing the province as a whole, there has been no fundamental change in the weakness of this work.

He said: There have been some mistakes in the work guidance provided by our leadership organs. The main one is an inability to make predictions. In recent years we have neglected ideological and political work to some extent. In particular, we have recognized only tardily the importance and urgency of stepping up education in the situation and in policy.

In view of the current problems, the provincial CPC Committee holds that it is essential to continue to properly resolve the problem of understanding. We must assign a prominent place to ideological and political work and get a thoroughly good grasp of it. As for the contents of current ideological education, apart from continuing to conduct education in ideals and discipline and in socialist democracy and legal system, we must focus on education in the situation and in policies, hand over the party policies to the masses, and translate them into the masses' spontaneous practical action. All sectors must work together to get a good grasp of this work.

On the question of strengthening grass-roots work, Comrade Bai Jinian said: The provincial organs and the prefectures and counties have already taken action to send cadres down to the rural areas to help with work there. The great majority of units and comrades have taken a positive approach to this. However some units and cadres lay too much emphasis on the difficulties. The leaders of the party committees and the departments must unify their understanding and avoid hesitation and wavering.

We must clearly understand that the rural areas will remain the focus of our work for a long time to come. Sending large numbers of cadres down to the rural areas is not only necessary to strengthen rural work but is also an important way of training the cadres. It is also necessary to smoothly carry out reform of the economic structure with the focus on the cities. We must actively and resolutely implement the provincial CPC Committee's decision on this matter.

On the question of doing a good job in party rectification, correcting unhealthy trends, and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, Comrade Bai Jinian affirmed the achievements of second-stage party rectification in the province and also pointed out the problem of possible superficiality in this work in certain units.

He said: In line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we should at present still concentrate efforts on grasping party rectification at prefectural and county levels and in enterprises and undertakings equivalent to county-level. We must also consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification in those units involved in the first stage. Units that have not done party rectification well must make up for the missed lesson. They must certainly not do the work in a superficial way. Certain county-level units that have already completed rectification can launch rectification at township-level in a planned way. As for how to conduct rectification in the rural grass-roots party branches, each locality can first do some investigation, and each county should first organize one or two pilot projects, but they should not hasten to unfold the work on an extensive scale before the central and provincial CPC committees have made arrangements for it.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: No matter at which level party rectification is being carried out, it is imperative to correct unhealthy trends. Correcting the party style is the key to improving social mood. Lack of good party style is one of the problems that arouses discontent among the masses against the party and represents a major factor for social instability. The political expression of bad party style is the inability to maintain unity with the central authorities or to correctly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, failure to carry out orders and prohibitions, and going so far as to devise a counterstrategy against the policies of the higher levels. Ideologically, it is expressed in not seeking truth from facts, uttering false, boastful, and empty talks, submitting false reports, and deceiving the upper and lower levels. Organizationally, it is expressed in promoting illicit relationships. In work style, it is expressed in bureaucratic and magisterial work style, being divorced from the masses, and passing the buck. Economically, it is expressed in using public office for private gain, harming the public to enrich oneself, embezzling public money and indulging in serious economic crime, practicing extravagance and waste, indiscriminately hiking prices, and so on.

Ours is a poor country, but certain organs and cadres practice extravagance and waste on a lavish scale. I solemnly reiterate here: In the future, receptions for leaders, of whatever level, must be simple and austere, and the style of practicing extravagance and waste must be resolutely halted. Do not be afraid of offending people in this way.

The problems of bad party style has already had a serious impact on the smooth progress of reform, on the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, on party-masses relations, on the party's prestige, and on the excellent situation of stability and unity. We must therefore devote great effort to grasping party style and discipline, and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the next 2 or 3 years.

While vigorously grasping party style, we must also work hard to promote a turn for the better in social mood, starting off by conducting education. However, we must step up measures against serious crime. We must resolutely curb and ban certain rotten things that seriously endanger social mood. We must deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and at people who commit serious economic crimes, and preserve social order.

XINJIANG RADIO STRESSES STUDY OF MARXIST THEORY

HK280612 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Organize Cadres to Seriously Study Marxist Theory"]

[Text] A regional regular television course of lectures in philosophical theory for cadres, run by the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee, began today. We hope that all cadres who take part in this study program will achieve good results. At the recent National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, should study Marxism, become knowledgeable in basic Marxist theory, apply Marxist theory to explore and solve new basic political, economic, social, and cultural problems, and promote Marxist theory while advancing our cause. This is an important and extremely profound matter.

Marxist theory provides a theoretical foundation for our party's guiding ideology. Our present reform is a very extensive and arduous revolutionary transformation. In the course of accomplishing this great historical task, a new situation and new problems will continuously emerge. Only by relying on Marxist theory, carrying out bold exploration, and bringing forth new ideas can we constantly solve all the new problems that will emerge in the course of practice. Therefore, while all our cadres, leading cadres at all levels of the party in particular, are studying and grasping professional knowledge and knowledge of management, they must also strive to study and grasp basic Marxist theory. Only by doing so can we adhere to our socialist orientation and do well in directing the reforms amidst complicated conditions.

To make our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent, groups of young and energetic cadres have taken up leadership positions at all levels. As they are promoted and their duties become greater, these groups of young cadres will be required to know more and more Marxist theory and to have a higher theoretical level. They must study better. While publicizing and implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, party organizations at all levels in the region must recognize that organizing the cadres to study Marxist theory is an important task. It is hoped that leading cadres of all departments and units will understand the importance of study as they deal with reform, production, and management. In that way, the cadres' study of theory can develop persistently.

XINJIANG PARTY PLENUM OPENS IN URUMQI 26 OCT

HK270137 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee opened in Urumqi today. The main agenda of the session is to convey and study the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, convey and study the spirit of the forum of responsible comrades of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions convened by the State Council and of the national planning work forum, and announce the new leadership group of the autonomous region as approved by the CPC Central Committee. Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided at the session this morning. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

PRC LEADERS MARK LATE KMT GENERAL'S BIRTHDAY

OW280626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 27 Oct 85

[By reporter He Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMTRC] Central Committee held a forum at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to commemorate the 95th birthday of Mr Zhang Zhizhong, patriotic general, farsighted statesman, brilliant leader of the KMTRC Central Committee, and close friend of the CPC.

More than 200 people attended the forum, including Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Seypidin Aizezi, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, Burhan Shahidi, and Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, Peng Qingyuan, and Li Ganliu, vice chairmen of the KMTRC Central Committee; as well as responsible persons of other democratic parties and Mr Zhang's relatives and friends.

Mr Zhang Zhizhong, who called himself Wenbai, was a native of Anhui's Chaohu County. He followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in the revolution during his early years and served as director of the Political Department of the Kuomintang Military Affairs Commission, northwest China's military and political officer, and in other important posts. During the peace talks in Chongqing, he visited Yanan on three occasions in a major effort to promote peace talks between the Kuomintang and the CPC. In 1949, as head of the Kuomintang delegation, he visited Beijing to hold talks with the CPC. He resolutely decided to stay in Beijing and participate in New China's reconstruction after the peace agreement was rejected by the Kuomintang government. From the founding of the PRC until his death, he served as member of the central people's government, vice chairman of the Northwest Military and Political Commission, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the National Defense Commission, and vice chairman of the KMTRC Central Committee. He died of illness in Beijing on 6 April 1969.

At the memorial forum Xi Zhongxun first relayed CPPCC National Committee Chairman Deng Yingchao's profound feelings and high respect toward Mr Zhang and her greetings to his relatives at home and abroad. Xi Zhongxun highly praised Mr Zhang for spending his whole life seeking truth, working for cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, and opposing the civil war. He called Mr Zhang a patriotic general, farsighted statesman, the KMTRC Central Committee's brilliant leader, the CPC's longstanding, close friend, and a respectful, trustworthy, and helpful friend who gave forthright advice.

Xi Zhongxun Speaks

HK290554 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 85 p 4

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun at a meeting marking the 95th birthday of Mr Zhang Zhizhong]

[Text] Today is the 95th birthday of Mr Zhang Zhizhong. First of all, on behalf of Comrade Deng Yingchao, I cherish the memory of Mr Zhang Zhizhong and express our heartfelt regards to his relatives at home and abroad. I am attending this memorial meeting today with sincere feelings. Together with you, I avail myself of this opportunity to profoundly cherish the memory of our respected Mr Wenbai and to express our highest consideration for him.

Mr Wenbai was an outstanding patriotic general, a politician of vision, a remarkable leader of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, and a close friend who had established long-term historical relations with the CPC. As early as the great revolutionary period, he established contacts and friendship with our party. He stood for KMT-CPC cooperation, held firm to a patriotic stand, and did many good things for the state and the nation.

Throughout his life, Mr Wenbai worked tirelessly for peace in the country. He had a sincere heart and a firm will and spared no effort in work. During the Xian incident, Mr Wenbai energetically advocated the idea of a peaceful settlement through negotiations and resolutely opposed the idea of "sending armed forces to suppress." He made major efforts to realize what he advocated. During the KMT-CPC negotiations, he made nothing of hardships and did his utmost to mediate between the two parties. Although he was one of the principal representatives of the KMT he could put aside the difficulties and obstacles created by the KMT die-hards. He could take the overall situation into account, adopt a reasonable attitude, and work hard to help both sides reach an agreement in their negotiations.

Prior to the Chongqing negotiations, Mr Wenbai went to Yanan to welcome Comrade Mao Zedong, and he offered his apartment in Chongqing to Comrade Mao Zedong. After the signing of the "10 October agreement," he escorted Comrade Mao Zedong to Yanan. He did a good job in ensuring Comrade Mao Zedong's safety. After the signing of the army reorganization program, Comrade Zhou Enlai accompanied him and General Marshall to Yanan. "Zhang Zhizhong's having been to Yanan on three occasions" became an important part of Mr Wenbai's political career and a story on everybody's lips.

When he was in charge of Xinjiang, he accepted our party's demand and rescued 131 communists who had been held in prison by Sheng Shicai. Mr Wenbai also sent people to escort them to Yanan. He properly handled the revolutionary incident in the third region in Xinjiang, thus playing an important role in safeguarding national unity and stabilizing the situation.

Mr Wenbai took part in the "28 January" and "13 August" battles against the Japanese aggressors in the Wusongjiang estuary in Shanghai and wrote a testament expressing his determination to fight the Japanese aggressors to the end. He did not participate in the civil war waged by the KMT against the CPC. He was a high-ranking KMT general who never fought the CPC. While he was minister of the Political Department of the KMT Military Commission, he changed SAODANG BAO [MOPPING-UP DAILY], which was frantically against the CPC, to HEBING RIBAO [PEACE DAILY] and gave orders to dissolve the Qijiang combat group, which persecuted progressive youths. It was difficult, and thus worthy of esteem, for Mr Wenbai to do this in the sharp and complicated political situation at that time.

Mr Wenbai held firm to Dr Sun Yat-sen's three big revolutionary policies. At a historical juncture, he made up his mind to stay in Beijing. He issued a "statement on the situation," attended the First National CPPCC by invitation, and sent cables to General Tao Shiyue and Chairman Bao Erhan urging them to find a peaceful settlement to Xinjiang.

From the Huangpu Military Academy to the founding of the PRC, Mr Wenbai was a KMT representative who adhered to KMT-CPC cooperation, both in words and deeds. He made remarkable contributions to promoting KMT-CPC cooperation and to the national and democratic revolutionary cause. The country and the people will always remember him.

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PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

After the founding of new China, Mr Wenbai assumed important posts in the government and the CPPCC. In long-term cooperation with our party, with a high degree of patriotic and political enthusiasm, he made important contributions to our socialist cause and united front work. He spared no effort and did a great deal of work in enabling the KMT and the CPC to cooperate again and in helping to realize the reunification of the motherland.

Mr Wenbai was upright and honest. He was sincere to our party and shared both good fortune and bad. He never concealed his viewpoints. He put forward sincere criticism and good suggestions. Our party is quite gratified to have had such a respected, trustworthy, and helpful friend who gave forthright advice.

Through decades of contacts with Mr Wenbai, I profoundly felt that he had an unequivocal stand and a firm will. He persistently sought truth and always strove to make progress. As he himself said: "I am not an obstinate and conservative person. In different historical periods, I have stuck to my faith, followed the correct ideological trend in the world, and kept pace with the era by basing myself on love for the motherland and the people." He supported our party's leadership and the socialist system heart and soul. Even during the 10 years of internal disorder, he still had firm faith in our party. In his political behest, he firmly believed that the motherland would have a bright future and expressed his boundless gratification for being able to spend his remaining years under the leadership of the CPC. Mr Wenbai's "Memoirs" is a good book to read. It will help us not only understand Mr Wenbai's whole life, but also see the inner world and constant progress of this outstanding patriot. The Taiwan KMT members will also gain enlightenment and inspiration from this book if they read it.

Mr Wenbai has been gone from us for 16 years. Now our motherland is ushering in a new historical period. The CPC National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee serve as new milestones in the history of the party and will have far-reaching significance. Now the people throughout the country are exerting themselves and making great efforts to further develop socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In this excellent situation, we cherish the memory of our late friends including Mr Zhang Wenbai. We believe that their long-cherished wish of reunifying the motherland and invigorating the Chinese nation will certainly be materialized.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON TAIWAN LOCAL ELECTIONS

OW272349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 25 Oct 85

["A Play To Be Staged Soon -- Taiwan's 'Local Elections'" by XINHUA reporter Xiao Luntian]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- On 16 November, Taiwan will hold its "local elections," an event that takes place every 4 years. At that time, "councillors" of Taiwan Province and Taipei and Gaoxiong Cities as well as 21 "county heads and city mayors" will be elected for the next term of office. A total of 191 officials will be elected. Candidates for the election were registered during the period from 17 to 21 October. Among them are 157 candidates nominated by the Kuomintang, 67 candidates who are Kuomintang members not nominated but approved by it to run in the election, and 143 candidates who are not Kuomintang members.

The "local elections" in Taiwan can be likened to a colorful embroidered mantle that the Kuomintang authorities use to show Taiwan's "democracy" under the premise that their control is not affected.

As revealed by Taiwan newspapers, the Kuomintang has adopted some new measures to maintain its favorable position in this year's "local elections" and to prevent any rift that might appear on the embroidered "democracy" mantle. One, it has adopted a policy of nominating more candidates. This year the Kuomintang-nominated candidates are equivalent to 82 percent of the number of people to be elected. In some areas the number of nominees equals that of the people to be elected. Two, every effort has been made to produce good "personal images" of the candidates who are party members. Previously, Kuomintang members who won in the elections were either wealthy or influential persons. After being elected, they used their privileges to contend for personal interests, resulting in a disgusting state of affairs. This time, the Kuomintang has included among its nominees some so-called "new fine persons" who are not so well-known. The Kuomintang has made every effort to give the people the impression that these candidates, if elected, will not use their privileges to seek unjustifiable interests. Three, some election measures have been adopted. These include early nomination of candidates and early preparations for a "propaganda war." Guan Zhong, chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Kuomintang Department, has again and again urged those "assisting in the elections" not to play a "passive role" as in the past but to act as "competitors" and "go all out" to wage an election campaign.

Although the Kuomintang has repeatedly announced that "money and violence should not be involved in the elections," election with money and violence is still a hot subject that some people in Taiwan are currently talking about. On 13 September, ZHONGYANG RIBAO [CHUNG YANG JIH PAO] published an editorial under the title "Participation in the Elections Is Not To See Who Has More Money." The editorial confessed: "A 'few' candidates have committed bribery by giving out money or other things. They lack sufficient knowledge, ability, and moral integrity as well as a feasible political view or the enthusiasm to serve the people, but they have tried to win election by means of bribery. The large amounts of money spent improperly in the election campaign have deteriorated the general mood in society and corrupted the people."

In fact, the various commercial organizations and financial groups in Taiwan view the "local elections" as a political investment which they want to engage in with all their might just as a business investment. An example in the past was the support given to Cai Zhenzhou by the financial group of the "10th Credit Cooperative." Now, some commercial organizations and financial groups have formed election companies to assist the candidates they support; they use funds obtained by issuing stocks and soliciting people to become shareholders. An article published in the Taiwan magazine BASHI NIANDAI [THE ERA OF THE 1980'S] points out that the election of "county heads and city mayors" in Taiwan has all along been a "project" in which commercial organizations and financial groups are most enthusiastic to invest in.

SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN INDIAN SPY CASE

HK300924 Hong Kong AFP in English 0916 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Taiwan today denied involvement in any spy operation allegedly connected with an arrested Indian who worked for a Taiwan trade promotion office in New Delhi.

Commenting on reports that Rama Swaroop was arrested Monday for violating the Indian Official Secrets Act, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan told reporters, "The government of the Republic of China was not involved in it." He did not elaborate.

The charges against Mr. Swaroop, a representative of the New Delhi-based Far East Trade Services, included selling defense secrets and possession of classified documents, reports have said.

Mr. Swaroop's lawyer, Pran Nath Lekhi, has denied a report by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency that the charges named West Germany, Israel and Taiwan as recipients of the secrets, reports have said.

YU KUO-HUA HOSTS TIME MAGAZINE DELEGATION

OW290433 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct 28 (CNA) -- "The existence of the Republic of China [ROC] offers an alternative to the Chinese people," Premier Yu Kuo-hua said Monday. "It makes it possible for the mainland to opt for a truly Chinese system of freedom and democracy, and the prosperity and growing strength of this nation are guarantees that the repressive Peiping regime will eventually be swept from the mainland."

Premier Yu made the remark while addressing a TIME magazine delegation in a dinner party he hosted in the delegation's honor at the Grand Hotel in Taipei. The delegation, composed mainly of the magazine's senior officials and editors, arrived here Monday.

Yu first extended his sincere welcome to the American visitors. He said that the Republic of China on Taiwan, in spite of its limited natural resources, has successfully developed its economy over the past years. Three major factors, Yu said, have contributed to the ROC's economic achievements.

The first factor, Yu said, is the traditional legacy of Chinese culture. Chinese people here, bearing such virtues as industry and frugality in mind, have devoted themselves to the utmost to national development, he added.

The second factor is the long-term internal political stability. This, the premier said, has contributed very much to forming a favorable environment for economic development. The political stability, in return, he said, is attributable to the government's fundamental appreciation of the true value of democracy, and its unceasing reinforcement of a foundation of public participation.

Another major factor, Yu said, in direct response to the active Chinese Communist threat to the nation's security, is the maintenance of defence forces adequate to protect our serene and prosperous society from armed attack. This is, Yu added, also the major reason why, time and again, the ROC Government has pressed its requests for modern defensive weapons from the United States.

"As a member of the free world, we support the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East," Yu told the American journalists.

"We are actively promoting private investment in the Caribbean countries to coordinate with President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative. And we support President Reagan's drive for free and fair world trade to assure mutual trade benefits for all countries," Yu added.

As to the attempt by some Western experts to pit the Chinese Communists against the Soviet Union, Yu said the Peiping regime has been manipulative and making anti-Soviet gestures to strengthen its bargaining chips with the West. But the "China card" the West holds is not being played in a one-dealer game, Yu added. Building up the armed forces of another communist entity, Yu said, is a very dangerous gamble.

In the afternoon, the 68-member delegation held a closed-door symposium on the current and future political and economic developments in the Republic of China with Wang Yung-ching, chairman of the Formosa Plastics Corp; Wei Yung, chairman of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission; Hsu Hisao-po, professor of National Taiwan University and former legislator Kang Ning-hsiang.

The delegation is scheduled to leave Tuesday morning for the Philippines to continue its Asian trip.

'SUCCESSFUL' BUY AMERICAN MISSION RETURNS

OW300345 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 29 (CNA) -- Vice Economics Minister Wang Chien-hsien, upon returning from a successful buy American mission, stressed Tuesday that the Republic of China [ROC] has to continue its efforts in expanding and diversifying export markets.

Wang had not only led the 11th buy American mission purchasing U.S. dollars 310 million worth of American goods in an effort to further narrow the huge ROC-U.S.A. trade imbalance but also concluded successfully the Sino-American trade consultative talks held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 7-9. The aggregate purchases of 11 buy American missions totals U.S. dollars 7.8 billion.

On his way back, the vice economics minister, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, made a one-day stopover in Tokyo briefing the Japanese Government on the Sino-American trade talks.

Wang said indications have showed that there is only a remote possibility for the United States to put into practice the Jenkins Bill as passed by the House of Representatives earlier this month. The bill would cut import quotas for Asian textiles and garment products. He warned domestic textiles industrialists, however, that more efforts should be made by this country through various channels to voice its opposition to the bill, which, if put into practice, would seriously affect the future of the ROC textiles and garment industries.

The vice minister opined that although it is a little bit too late for the ROC textiles and garment industries to lobby against the Jenkins Bill in the United States, he believes the lobbyists will achieve their objective to a certain extent. He also expressed the hope that other industries will follow suit to take actions opposing protectionism in the United States.

Wang also noted that the U.S. Government and private economic research institutes have projected a six to seven percent real economic growth rate for the Republic of China in 1986, demonstrating that the United States is optimistic about the future ROC economic development.

RALLIES HELD TO CELEBRATE RETROCESSION DAY

OW260435 Taipei CNA in English 0316 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- More than 36,000 civic representatives of the Taiwan Province met Friday at the Taichuang Municipal Stadium to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Taiwan's retrocession from Japanese rule.

Hundreds of government leaders, foreign dignitaries and Overseas Chinese also attended the rally, presided over by Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan. The foreign guests included governors and parliamentarians of Taiwan's sister states in the United States and foreign diplomats stationed here.

Addressing the rally, Chiu said Taiwan's retrocession to the Republic of China brought not only free happy life to the people of the province, but also political and economic rights, as well as educational opportunities and social mobility.

Premier Yu was invited to speak on the occasion. He encouraged the people to dedicate their utmost to national development and build the mainland with the Taiwan experience in the future.

The rally adopted a declaration to pledge firm support for the government, as well as proclamations to express respects to President Chiang Ching-kuo and the national Armed Forces.

In Taipei, over 50,000 Taipei citizens from all quarters of life gathered in front of the Taipei City Hall to celebrate the occasion.

Yu Addresses Rally

OW251403 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Taichung, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Friday that nothing could distract the people of the Republic of China from the course toward recovery of the mainland, and no difficulty could hinder their march toward prosperity in Taiwan.

Addressing the rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan retrocession day at the Taichung Municipal Stadium, Premier Yu said that through 40 years of struggle, the government and people have built Taiwan into a model province of the three principles of the people.

While celebrating this glorious day, Yu said, people should remind themselves of the dauntless self-sacrifice of soldiers and civilians, under the leadership of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, in winning the war against Japan. He also gave credit to all compatriots for their tireless dedication and strong unity over the past 40 years in building Taiwan into what it is today.

Chiang Message Sent to Mainland

OW260503 Taipei CNA in English 0353 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo's speech on the occasion of Taiwan retrocession day is being sent to the mainland from Kinmen over radio broadcasts, loud-speakers and leaflets dropped from balloons and carried on ocean rafts.

President Chiang emphasized in his speech that the ROC [Republic of China] Government will never change its basic position to carry out mainland recovery, to remain in the democratic community and to safeguard constitutional democracy and rule of law. He also called on the people to continue to dedicate themselves to bring the ROC Government's experiences and achievements on Taiwan back to the China mainland.

Lee Teng-hui Speaks at Reception

OW260439 Taipei CNA in English 0349 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Chung Hsing New Village, Central Taiwan, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- Over 2,000 dignitaries from here and abroad attended a large reception Friday hosted by Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan at the provincial government to celebrate the 40th Taiwan retrocession day.

Vice President Lee Teng-hui, in his address at the reception, conveyed President Chiang Ching-kuo's greetings to the people in Taiwan on the joyous Oct. 25 occasion. Lee said the president is very impressed with what the people in Taiwan Province have achieved over the past forty years.

Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, on the same occasion, urged the people to bear in mind the late President Chiang Kai-shek's contributions and leadership of Chinese people during the eight-year war of resistance which led by Taiwan's returning to the free motherland.

Taiwan Governor Chiu Chuang-huan, speaking in his capacity as the host, called on the people in Taiwan Province to shoulder the responsibility of reunifying China under the three principles of the people, and to fulfill the mission of national recovery under the leadership of President Chiang.

Foreign dignitaries present at the reception included foreign ambassadors in Taipei, and some 200 state representatives from the U.S. who are here mainly to attend the retrocession day festivities.

PLA AIR FORCE DEFECTOR COMMISSIONED AS LT COLONEL

OW291013 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Taipei, Oct. 28 (CNA) -- Hsiao Tien-jun, who crash-landed in South Korea last Aug. 24 aboard a Chinese Communist torpedo attack bomber, was commissioned Tuesday as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Chinese Air Force at a ceremony presided by Gen. Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the general staff.

The 33-year-old pilot first read a statement renouncing his membership in the Chinese Communist Party and denouncing the Peiping regime before some 1000 representatives from the Armed Forces.

Gen. Hau presented Hsiao with 3000 taels of gold in accordance with regulations governing reward for defecting Chinese Communist servicemen.

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